"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,636—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

A BRAND OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC
Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4009	C. Denny	10th June.
M.L. CARTHAGE	6126	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4009	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Whaler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	...	1st Aug. 1899.

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....Rs. 600 Rs. 325 Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS RAGUSCHEMI	C. Androvich	4,460	17th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	G. Bolica	4,251	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,099	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

Saloon. Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....Rs. 375 Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1st Class. 2nd Class.
Available for 6 months .....Rs. 960 Rs. 575
Available for 12 months..... " 1,060 " 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,705	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 3, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,272	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,267	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,253	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—81, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 13th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Magazzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate.....Class only..... ..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561 nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899. Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, CHEROOTS, & CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRANDS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot shape, without Straw	Per box of 100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	" "	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	" "	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar shape	" "	2 6	2 4
Treacher's Special, Torpedo shape	" 50	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Sumatra, Barrels	" "	1 12	2 0
Java Gems, No. 1	" "	3 4	3 10
" " No. 2	" "	3 0	3 6
" " No. 3	" "	2 12	3 2
" Nobles	" "	3 0	3 6

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
NESTOR GIANACLIS CIGARETTES.
Pipe and Cigarette Tobaccos of all kinds.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD., OF BOMBAY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
MEDICAL AND SICK ROOM COMFORTS
AND
REQUISITES FOR PATIENTS IN INDIA.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS,
BANDAGES, PLASTERS, LINTS, WOOLS, Plain and Medicated,
EARTHENWARE FEEDING CUPS, Inhalers and Bed-ware,
ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES of all kinds.
ELECTRIC AND GALVANIC APPARATUS,
ICE CAPS, HOT WATER BAGS & BOTTLES, Rubber Bandages,
WATERPROOF SHEETINGS, Arm Slings, Crutches,
TRUSSES, BELTS, SURGICAL HOSIERY,
NIGHT LAMPS. etc., etc., etc.
COMPLETE ACCOUCHEMENT OUTFITS (A SPECIALTY).
ORDERS BY TELEGRAM AND LETTER IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO. FULL LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEEM FLUID EXTRACT.

This is a preparation from the bark of the Indian Neem or Margosa tree ("Azadirachta Indica,") which has earned considerable reputation in India as an astringent tonic and febrifuge, and also as an alterative in various squamous affections. As a tonic in cases of general debility, loss of appetite consequent on intermittent fever, it proves of great service: and as an alterative in chronic ulcer, and many skin diseases attended with discharge, it is very beneficial. In diarrhœa, dependent upon a disordered state of the digestive organs, it is frequently of great use.

PER BOTTLE Rs. 2-0.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON THE STUDY OF HINDUSTANI.

	Rs. a.
Arafish-i-Mahfil, in Urdu	7 0
——Translation, by Professor Court	10 8
Ashraf-i-Ali-Khan: A Collection of Ashraf's Petitions and Letters in Urdu and Hindi for Lower and Higher Standards, Hindustani, in 30 different handwritings	2 4
Baness, J. F.—Selections from the Bagh-o-Bahar. Accompanied by a Perfect Key to the Pronunciation	4 0
Craven, Rev. T.—Royal Hindustani Dictionary, English and Roman Urdu, and Urdu and English	2 8
Forbes, Duncan—Bagh-o-Bahar, in the Persian Character. With a Complete Vocabulary	9 6
——Translated into English	6 0
——Text with Vocabulary in the English Character	3 12
——Hindustani-English Dictionary, in Persian Character, with the Hindi words in Nagari also; and an English-Hindustani Dictionary in the English Character	31 8
——Hindustani-English and English-Hindustani Dictionary in the English Character	27 0
——Smaller Dictionary, Hindustani and English, in the English Character	9 0
——Hindustani Grammar, with specimens of writing in the Persian and Nagari Characters. Reading Lessons and Vocabulary	7 14
——Hindustani Manual containing a compendious Grammar, Exercises, Dialogues, and Vocabulary in the Roman Character	2 10
Green, Lieut.-Col. A. D.—A Practical Hindustani Grammar, Part I	6 6
——Part II	5 10
Haig, Capt. Wolseley.—Hints on the Study of Urdu, for Candidates for the Higher and Lower Standards	1 0
Holroyd, Col. W. R M.—Tashil-ul-Kalam: or, Hindustani Made Easy	4 8
Ikhwan-us-Safa, in Urdu. For Translation see "Platts"	4 0
Jarrett, Col.—Manual of reference to the Examinations in Oriental Languages	4 8
Kempson, M.—Taubatu N-Nasuh (Repentance of Nusuh), of Moulvi Haji Hafiz Nazir Ahmed of Delhi. Edited with Notes and Index	9 6
——Translation	2 10
——The Syntax and Idioms of Hindustani: A Manual of the Language, consisting of Progressive Exercises in Grammar, Reading and Translation, With Notes, Directions, and Vocabularies	4 8
——Key to the Translation, Exercises of Syntax and Idioms of Hindustani	2 10
Kulliyat-i-Sauda of Mirza Rafi-us-Sauda, for Candidates for Examination for Degrees of Honour in the Urdu Language. Revised by William Nassau Lee	5 0
——Court's Translation	3 8
Masnawiyat of Mirza Rafi-us-Sauda (Selected from the Kulliyat)	1 8
Musnuye: A Romance in Verse. By Mir Hussein of Delhi	1 0
Nusr-i-be Nuzeer, in Urdu	4 0
——Court's Translation	5 0
Platts, J. P.—Hindustani Dictionary of Urdu and Classical Hindi and English	47 4
——Grammar of the Urdu or Hindustani Language	9 0
——Baital Pachisi. Translated into English	6 0
——Ikhwan-us-Safa. Translated into English	7 14
Ranking, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.—Talim-i-zabani Urdu: or Guide to Hindustani, Specially designed for the use of Officers and Men serving in India	6 0
——A Pocket Book of Colloquial Urdu or Military Reconnaissance. For the use of Officers and Men	2 0
——Introductory Lessons in Urdu Prose Composition, with Notes and Translations	5 8
Reynolds, M. C.—Household Hindustani, a Manual for New Comers	0 12
Rogers, C. H.—How to speak Hindustani	0 12
WAQIAT-I-HIND, the New Text Book for the H.S. and L.S. Exam. Text	3 0
——Translation	4 0
——Text, Romanized Edition	1 4

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain R. Nuyome, 3,287 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

S. S. "DICTATOR"

ARRIVED FROM LONDON AND MIDDLESBRO VIA KARACHEE.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, and their risk and expenses.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 15th June, at 5-30 P.M.

FRED. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

30th May, 1899.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY of June 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 5th day of June 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles.

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1898, is declared and made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1899, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 13th June, 1899.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th June, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order,
RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th of June 1899, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance sheet for the year ended 28th February 1899.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th June 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1899.

ESTATE CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE ARTHUR FULLARTON NAPIER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late ARTHUR FULLARTON NAPIER, a Captain in the Indian Staff Corps, who DIED at Indore, Central India, on the 17th July 1898, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 6th June.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit he Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

HINDOO CELEBRATION of H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S 80th BIRTHDAY, held at the Queen's Statue, on the 24th inst., PHOTOGRAPHS of this interesting ceremony now on view at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, where orders for copies will be received by the MANAGER.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 13 years as second to none in the market. Send for it and you will be its regular buyer.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clare Road Byculla.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 31; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—Our Dispensing Department is under an expert pharmacist with many years experience in first-class Houses.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED a TRAVELLING AGENT for a Wine Firm. Salary Rs. 60, and travelling expenses. Those only should apply who could give Cash Security and highest references.—Apply No. 982, care of this paper.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN GENERAL FOREMAN in large Engineering Works in Bombay, must be a thoroughly energetic man. State age, Experience and Salary to "No. 553," care of this paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COMPUTIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Malayallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in Metal cases, Rs. 45 to 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

SUPERIOR ORANGE PEKOE DUST.—A fresh Consignment of the Bombay Tea Association's Fragrant Tea, in lb. Tins, at 11 Ans. per lb.; 7lbs., at 10 Ans.; 15 lbs., at 9 Ans.; and 25 lbs., at 8 Ans. Loose in bulk one anna less on every lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopasa Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in one of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE.

WHEN *The Times* first advertised a list of some 200 of the most successful and popular writers of the day, and described these men and women as contributors to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," persons who had only seen the volumes standing on the shelves at a club or a library were amazed. The authors' names showed that the work itself must appeal to the interest of the general reader. The fact that it bore the title Encyclopædia was perhaps enough in itself to create a vague impression that it was not a readable work. There is something in the very sound of the word that repels the great majority—the people to whom art and literature and science are not the chief occupation of life, the people who have so many and so varied claims upon every hour of every day, that they are able to spend only a very small portion of their time in reading and in thinking about what they have read. Yet it is to this very class of people that the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is most useful.

This constant usefulness of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" has been brought home to the public in the course of the last year. The subject has been in the air; every one who brought a copy of the "Encyclopædia" has talked about it to his friends; and the volumes have been used and quoted more than ever before. It may even be contended that this increased appreciation of the work has done more to promote its sale than the reduction of price and the new facilities offered to those who desire to procure it, with the least possible effort. Without any set purpose, in the natural course of the sale of "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," a valid educational effect has been produced. Two or three hundred thousand volumes have been scattered over the English-speaking world, and men who had no taste for the ephemeral fiction of the day have found a new pleasure in reading. The sort of learning which is called "general information"—the most valuable, perhaps, of all accomplishments—has been vastly increased. And now it may confidently be expected that a great number of persons who have been hesitating over the matter will arrive at a conclusion and procure copies of the "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

The prices and terms upon which The "Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square. Specimen Volumes may be examined at that address and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard of the "Encyclopædia Britannica a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

OFFICE IN CALCUTTA, 5A, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE, DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,00,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Fontead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALES OF 3 BALES GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, on account of whom it may concern—

158—1	bale,	421¼	yd.,	Green Waterproof Canvas	No. 1	36 ins.
159—1	"	439	"	"	"	2 36 "
160—1	"	360	"	"	"	2 36 "

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the Will of the late Hajee Hassan Sedick, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, (next to Mr. Chabildas's bungalow) on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., the very valuable and artistic French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, consisting of drawing-room suites, lined with rich velvet and tapestry and set with crystal mirrors, bric-a-brac sofas, elegant large size chiffoniers and cabinets, superior Brussels carpet, clock by A. B. Savory and Sons, London, two Austrian large and small iron safes with cup-board stands, mahogany wash-hand cabinet, first-rate venetian glass pier glasses with pier tables, rich 24 and 8 light incandescent gas chandeliers and hanging globes and bracket lamps, rich 40 and 30 light candle chandeliers, 4 light argand lamps, table candelabra, gold gilt and painted bedstead, double almyras with mirrors, a large collection of choice plants in China and earthern pots, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsy, Cama and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the executors, at their office in Rampart Row, Fort.

SALE OF WHITE WOOD BOARDS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY next, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princes Dock Warehouses Nos. 1 and 2, on account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Marie Valerie.

SALE 278 bundles white wood rough boards about 23 tons.

Ex. s. s. Melpomene.

SALE 831 bundles white wood ceiling boards about 11 1-4 tons.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, opposite the Co-operative Stores, substantial blackwood household furniture consisting of h

NOTICES.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND in aid of relief to the G. I. P. R. Ex-Signallers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the undersigned, or into their credit at the Bank of Bombay.

D. E. WACHA,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJEE,
S. D. KHOTE,
Honorary Treasurers.

ANY PERSON in a POSITION to give INFORMATION concerning the Estate of the late A. L. H. RANDON, supposed to have died in India about 15 years ago, is requested to communicate with No. 1,212,
Care of AGENCE HAVAS,
26, Queen Street, London, E. C.

NOTICE.
CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ltd., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

CHAMPAGNE AGENCY.
A REIMS house doing a fair BUSINESS in India Requires good Agent with connections.
WRITE with REFERENCES to
ZAR 12.
POSTE RESTANTE, REIMS, FRANCE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.
A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 13,50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 157 and 158 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 9th May 1899.
Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon on the 26th of June, 1899.
The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th July, 1899.
MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 8th May, 1899.

WANTED.
WANTED.
A PAID SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Applications to be sent in not later than 15th June to
THE HON. SECRETARY,
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
PIANO—Schiedmayer and Soehnes' Standard Indian Sympathetic Square Piano, ebonized with Gold line ornamentations, excellent tone. Cost Rs. 1,200, may be had on hire purchase system. Apply "A. B." care of this Paper.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	32
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 35m. High water, 11-5m., 10-36a.. Low water, 3-55m., 4-52a.
Bombay United S. & W. Co., 39, Apollo Street, 1-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Peter De Silva, a resident of Agar Bazaar, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home, on Monday morning, the padlock was wrenched off his door, and property, of the value of Rs. 10:, was stolen.

A MISSING INSANE WOMAN.—Memonji Vazier, a Mahomedan resident of Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that his wife, Ncorbee, aged thirty years, of unsound mind, left home on the 1st instant, and has not since returned home. The woman when last seen was wearing silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 106.

MORE JIGGER CASES.—The steam-ship Canara arrived in Bombay from Zanzibar, on Sunday, bringing on board 105 passengers. The Health Officer of the port examined the passengers and found seven cases of chigger, which were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—The steamer Sirdhana arrived here from Zanzibar, on Monday, with thirty-eight passengers on board. There was one case of chigger, which was removed to the same hospital.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Bhicaji Jamsetji, a Parsee general merchant, having his place of business at Grant Road, has reported to the police that some time during the small hours of Monday morning his shop was broken into. An entrance was effected by removing three wooden bars from a window, which opens into a sweepers' gully, and gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 732, were carried away. A Mahomedans boy, who was an inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory in 1889, was left in charge of the shop by the complainant.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ghandy, of the Opium Department, charged Waiji Kurumsey, a Hindu, with theft of four tolas of opium from the Government Warehouse. It appeared from the evidence that on searching the accused the opium was found concealed in one of his shoes. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and taking his old age into consideration, sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to 21 days' imprisonment.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Meghji Tricum, a Hindu servant, employed in the service of one Hemraj Kurumsey, was arrested, yesterday, on Carnac Road, by the police on suspicion, and on his person being searched property amounting to Rs. 709 was found in his possession. On an inquiry the police ascertained that the property had been stolen by Meghji from his master's house during the previous night. Meghji was placed yesterday by Inspector Patterson before Mr. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with stealing the property belonging to his master. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate taking compassion on his youth, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OFF A MANGO TREE.—Hurri Babaji, a mill-hand, aged 26 years, employed in the Ino-China Mill, at Sewree Road, fell off a mango tree, on Saturday last, sustaining injuries, which resulted in his death, on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased, it appears, about 11 o'clock on the morning of the day in question, climbed up a mango tree in the compound of the mill to pluck off mangoes. He was standing on a branch, holding another branch with his left hand and plucking off mangoes with his right hand. Suddenly the branch he held broke off, and he fell to the ground. Deceased when picked up was unconscious and bleeding from his nose. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, whence his friends conveyed him to his house at Parel Tank Road. Hurri never regained his consciousness, and died on Monday. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Parel Tank Road, touching the death of the deceased. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROTRACTED ILLNESS LEADING TO SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Koombharwada, Girgaum, on view of the body of Baboo Fuckroo, a mill-hand, aged twenty-five years. For the last five years deceased had been subject to periodical pain in his abdomen, which came at an interval of a fortnight and used to last for four or five days. He was disgusted with life, which had become a burden to him. He used to say that he would destroy himself. On Sunday last he had an attack of the pain. Some remedies were tried, but the pain would not abate. On Monday midnight his brother Narayen, who used to remain with him, found deceased missing from the house. Narayen searched in vain for him about the locality, and gave information to the police. It was supposed that deceased might have drowned himself in the well close by the house. The police dragged the well, and recovered the body, which bore no marks of violence. The Jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

FATALLY INJURED BY FALLING OFF A STAIR CASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, regarding the death of Vazirbee, a Mahomedan widow, aged seventy years. The deceased was supported by her nephew, who is a ship's labourer, and resided with him on the second story of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road. About three months ago deceased was going down the staircase, when her foot accidentally slipped and she fell down to the landing. She sustained an abrasion on the left elbow. Next day she appeared to be well and continued to do household work. About a week ago the injured elbow became swollen and a small boil appeared. Some household remedies were tried, but she got no better. On Wednesday last, she was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. On Monday she was at her own desire brought home, where she died on the same day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

A THIEVISH LANDLORD.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dadaba Narayen, a landed proprietor of Girgaum, was charged by Inspector Cordeaux, with stealing brass and copper pots, of the value of Rs. 135, belonging to Ramchundra Balkrishna, a goldsmith. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. About five months ago complainant rented a room on the ground-floor of a house belonging to accused. He stayed there for a month and then left for his native country, locking the room. He returned to Bombay on the 30th May last. On opening his room he found his brass and copper pots missing therefrom. He questioned the accused, who denied all knowledge of the articles. On Monday complainant went to his landlord, when the latter admitted having opened the complainant's room, carried away the pots, and sold them to a hawker. Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the accused, pleaded guilty to the charge. The pleader asked the Magistrate to consider the old age and position of the accused and to let him off with a fine. The Magistrate convicted the landlord and fined him Rs. 150. Out of the fine Rs. 100 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Lower Damaun presented from the 25th ultimo to the 2nd instant and also on the 4th instant a clear mortality bill, but on the 3rd instant a Mahomedan died of plague at Karewady, where the reappearance of dead rats is reported. However, Lower Damaun is ringing night and day, for some days, with the cacophony of native music being played on the occasion of more than one hundred marriages among the Machis. These Machis, who are in a large number, are the principal and most industrious inhabitants, and their trade in fish is the wealth of Damaun, and when they are prosperous in their trade, the prosperity is participated by all the tradespeople of the city. The epidemics of 1897 and 1898 carried away a large number from their community, and those who survived were prevented by the British cordon from carrying their valuable goods to district weekly markets for sale, and during these years they had neither the means nor the conveniences of celebrating marriages. This year fortunately the mortality from plague among the Machis has been almost nothing, compared with that of the last two epidemics, and, moreover, those who went with their fishing boats to try their luck in distant sea succeeded in making large catches which obtained a ready sale in the village markets and enabled them to earn considerable profits. Having money in their hands they first repaired to their sowcars and paid off their long-standing claims against them, both on person and on jogs and jewels. Next they thought of solemnizing the deferred marriages, which have at present infused activity in Damaun. The festivities during a marriage last for seven days during which dozens of processions accompanied by music and males dancing and females singing, are paraded through streets. The Machis have framed among them certain rules to economize the expense of marriages to obviate difficulties in the performance thereof, but liquor is provided *ad lib.* The daily sales of the only one wholesale liquor shop belonging to the Abkari Contractor have enormously increased owing to these marriages, which have also made the trade in grain, ghee, sugar, oil, cloth, and firewood very active.

HOW AND WHY GOLD MAY BE IMPORTED INTO INDIA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In India we have often deplored the facts noted below:—

(1) That millions of the industrial classes are sunk in indebtedness, and are brought on the verge of ruin by usurious interest.

(2) That the increasing millions languish without capital.

(3) That the capitalists of England would not send capital into India, for the return and yield are said to be uncertain; and that, therefore, many beneficial enterprises suffer for want of capital.

In the province of practical remedies for these very serious evils the elementary factors are:—

(a) Works costing many millions need silver rupees. They were readily forthcoming and spent accordingly. Much more are constantly wanted.

(b) These many millions of silver rupees returned interest and dividends, more or less, according to the care and honesty displayed in the management.

(c) Millions of ryots have, somehow or other, been accommodated with rupees. Banias possessing rupees have not been as thick as black-berries. The stock of silver capital with them has been always small. The demand on it has been much greater. The interest charged has been always extortionate. Accommodation with rupees has not been far reaching within the reach of those requiring it. The credit resources of land and trade are in incapable hands and are undeveloped.

(d) Much capital is stated to be idle in the West, for it won't go where it is not safe to go; and India is pronounced to be not a safe place to invest money.

The conclusions to which I come with your permission are as follows:—

The Indian Banks and other new Agencies should endeavour to bring actual gold to India. The basis of its easy circulation, along with silver, should be provided by Legislature.

The money-lenders should be replaced by a gold, silver and small value notes banking system. The rates of interest on a moderate scale could be much less extortionate than the Marwaris, whereas as investments they need not be as cheap as in England and other countries with large surplus capital.

To secure an easy circulation of gold coins among the poor population, fractional gold coins should be authorised. To prevent wear and tear, the issue of small notes scrips, made of tough paper, on the actual basis of gold, should also be authorised all over the country.

Recoveries of these debts should be secured by careful and agricultural laws, which should secure to the creditors, without fail, the primary rights of recovery.

The scheme should comprehend the establishment of Government Banks as an alternative, where no other are available.

Here, then, my old factor of an automatic copious silver currency necessarily crops up. The Indian Mints are closed after all the primary trouble that I had taken in 1892 to demonstrate that well-meaning, still a very far-reaching error. But when gold is imported into India, the hunger for silver will only increase (vide items *a*, *b*, *c*, supra). The remedies are:—

(a) Large calls as well as small calls for money, gold or silver, will have to be obeyed in the smallest fractions of silver and copper.

(b) The Mints will have to be reopened, if not in an unlimited, in a limited, sense, since, for good or evil, the venture to artificially fix the gold value of the rupee has been made.

(c) Recommendations to throw the Indian Mints open being just now unlikely to succeed, their partial opening will be felt indispensable with the importation of gold, a more reasonable trial being thus afforded for watching whether exchange remains steady, and with general benefit, or not.

The objects of my scheme to flood India with gold, by perfectly natural methods, should be clearly understood. Firstly, to secure the much needed capital for large national works. Secondly, to secure its employment on an automatic basis Thirdly, to give the Government of India a full opportunity to maintain their own exchange-rate, while adequate capital is supplied. Fourthly, in case of the Government failing to secure a real gold standard, automatic on its own basis, in the form of fractional and principal coins and their paper equivalents, any time redeemable, and carrying their own value in all spheres just as silver or copper coins do. Fifthly, to supplement the gold standard with a periodically regulated silver currency to prevent stringency. I come to these conclusions:—

(1) Employment of actual gold capital, both in retail and large quantities, is possible in India, but certainly without displacing, or discrediting the silver currency. (2) The actual gold currency could only work on parallel lines with the silver currency on a nearly intrinsic value basis only. (3) The more gold capital is employed the greater will be the want felt for silver currency. (4) The absorption of gold will probably be less when the gold standard is introduced, than when gold bullion alone is in use. (5) Any real gold standard cannot subsist on an artificial rate, particularly when it would intensify the want of silver currency, to prevent further appreciation of gold.

There is no more important public question for the Chambers of Commerce, both here and in England, to discuss than Gold Capital importation and the establishment of a popular and Banking system.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, May 31.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th May 1899:—

Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal company, limited, electricians, both of 28 Mark lane, in the city of London. Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.

John James Haslam, builder, of Avondale near the city of Auckland, in the provincial district of Auckland, colony of New Zealand. Improvements in dumping punts or vessels.

Ludwig Weber, Manager of Mercantile Mission branch of Mangalore, South Canara. Improvements in weather-proof tiles.

Dadabhoy Pestonji Mistry, merchant and commission agent Etawah, N.-W. P. An improved feeding device for cotton gins.

Weygang's Oil Products company, limited, manufacturers of 5 St Peter's Alley, Cornhill, in the city of London. The manufacture of siccative oil mostly from petroleum.

Carl Jost engineer, and Alfred Pell, chemist both of Bombay. Purifying liquids principally for filtering water.

Charles William Curtis, explosive manufacturer of 74 Lombard street, in the city of London, and Leyshon Davies joint manager of Kames Gunpowder mills Kyles of Bute Argyllshire, Scotland, An improved explosive.

Edward Wythe Smith electrical engineer of 66 College street, Chelsea, London, Improvement in electric telegraphs.

Emily Florence Lambert, spinster, of 2 Government Place, Calcutta. A wind motor, to be called "E. F. Lambert's horisontal wind motor."

Richard Joseph Ives, civil and mechanical engineer, residing at Temperance Hall, Colaba, in the city of Bombay. A sun-shade and rain-protector for bicycles or any other kind of machine of this class.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul cottage, Maryfield, Dundee. A method of improving the colour of raw jute fibre. (Specification led 22 May 1899.)

Charles O'Brien, bleacher, of 22 Erskine Street, and James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul cottage Maryfield, both of Dundee. A process for improving the colour of jute fibre. (Specification filed 22 May 1899.)

Isidore Lambert, landlord, of 14 Rue des Pyramides, Paris. Improvements in sticks for sealing wax and the like. (Specification filed 4 March 1899.)

Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Conor, captain in the Third Connaught Rangers, of nisfale Island, Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland. Improvements in means for finding and raising sunken ships or other objects. Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

Edward Candish Millard, tea taster, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London. Improvements in tea kettles and the like. (Specification filed 22 May 1899.

William Robert Browne mechanical engineer, gun-carrige factory, Coloba Bombay. Improvements in oil vaporisers for oil engines and other purposes. Specifications filed 22 May 1899.

Jehangir F. Seervai, licentiate of mechanical engineering, of Sleater road, Bombay. An improved self-closing non-percussion water tap. (Specification filed 2 May 1899.)

Henry Cruse, engineer, of 64 Barton Arcade, Manchester, England. Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, generating steam. (Specification filed 10 May 1899.)

Joseph Morewood Dowsett, surveyor, of Warplo road, Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey England. Improvements in the fastenings of fish-plates of railways and tramways. (Specification filed 23 May 1899.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

The Cassel Gold Extracting company, limited. Improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores or other compounds. (From 12 July 1899 to 12 July 1900.)

George Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth. Improvements in the method of, and in means for, attaching the clothing to carding engine flats. (From 27 June 1899 to 27 June 1900.)

Samuel Telford Dutton. Improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27 January 1899 to 27 January 1901.)

Samuel Telford Dutton. Improvements in interlocking pull-over levers on railways. (From 29 May 1899 to 29 May 1900.)

Ernest Harry Archer. Improvements in collapsible or other metal boxes, cases or chests for containing tea or the like. (From 20 June 1899 to 20 June 1900.)

Jean Reuse. Improvements in machines for the manufacture of cigars. (From 26 June 1899 to 26 June 1900.)

Alfred Hitchon. Improvements in and relating to ring spinning machines. (From 11 June 1899 to 11 June 1900.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Beaumont Dixie Crampton Wood. A portable hand shearing machine. (Specification filed 25 February 1895.

James Walker. Improvements in steam boilers and boiler furnaces. (Specification filed 23 February 1895.)

Edward A. Cardinal and James Love. An improved cultivator. (Specification filed 27 February 1895.)

Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe. Improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying leaves of the tea plant, the same being applicable for drying other analogous substances. (Specification filed 23 February, 1895)

Rowland Matthews. Improvements in the manufacture of white lead. (Specification filed 23 February 1895.)

Robert Bell. Improvements in couplings for railway and other vehicles. (Specification filed 26 February 1895.)

INSANITARY BOMBAY.

NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS.

AT the meeting of June 12th, the Bombay Corporation will consider a report from the Executive Engineer on the areas which should be recommended for improvement under the City Improvement Act. The Executive Engineer states that Upper Colaba, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort (South) and Esplanade may be let alone. The opening out of one of two new streets, and the widening of some of the existing ones would make a great improvement in the Fort (North). The Executive Engineer then proceeds to deal with the worst quarters of the city, and says:—

MANDVI.

We now come to B. Ward. The whole of this district, which consists of Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkarry, and Dongri is unhealthy. The mortality, which is high, varied from 30·20 to 33·44 per 1,000 previous to the plague, and from 50 to 55·89 per 1,000 during the plague, and the density of population is also large. In the statement attached, the population of Mandvi and Dongri are shown to be 187 and 111 persons per acre, respectively. This ratio, however, does not represent the full density of these districts, as the areas compromise the docks and large uninhabited godowns, which, if excluded, would considerably enhance the density per acre. As a matter of fact, both these districts are very thickly populated. Many of the sections are occupied by the lowest classes of the people. The houses are tall and overcrowded, very few of them being less than three stories high. There are no open areas worth mention in this district for the recreation of the people. The houses, for the most part are insanitary and devoid of ventilation and light, while the subsoil is saturated with gross impurities, the accumulated result of the filthy habits of the occupants for generations past. In my opinion the whole of B Ward west of Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road demands immediate radical improvement which should be taken in hand with the least possible delay, beginning with the portion called Dongri Colliwada. The Improvement Trust has already commenced its operations in Oomerkharry.

DHOBI TALAO.

C. Ward consists of the Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Coombharwada. With the exception of Dhobi Talao and Fanaswady, the remarks made above in regard to B. Ward are applicable to this ward also, and I am of opinion that these sections should also be taken up without delay. Certain parts of Dhobi Talao comprised within the area, bounded by Girgaum Road on the East, Queen's Road on the West, Lohar Street on the North, and 1st Marine Street on the South, and a portion of Fanaswadi between Fanaswadi 1st street and Fanaswady 2nd Street, are also insanitary, but all that need be done in respect to them is to widen the streets, to cause the insanitary houses to be improved, and those incapable of improvement demolished. The scope of the Improvement Trust has already been commenced in a portion of this district, as in B Ward, by laying down the line of a new road and the acquisition of properties abutting on it. The Municipality has also laid down a line of a new road beginning from the Queen's Road opposite the Marine Lines station, passing through the insanitary areas known as Hamalwady and extending up to Kalbadevi. If these roads and the improvement of the houses were carried out, Dhobi Talao and Fanaswady also might be rendered fairly sanitary.

GIRGAUM.

D Ward consists of Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi. In this ward Girgaum is somewhat bad, but all that is necessary to do is to widen some of the streets, lay out new streets and improve the houses. The rest of this ward is in fair condition.

MAZAGON.

E Ward consists of Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada. 1st Nagpada has already been taken up by the City Improvement Trust, and, therefore, needs no remarks in this report. In 2nd Nagpada and Kamatipura, the average mortality previous to the plague has been as high as 47·54 and 44·62, respectively. In Kamatipura, however, there are well laid-out streets running east and west and north and south and the houses are low. It is said that the level of subsoil water here is high, and the prevalent unhealthiness is probably due to this cause and to the dirty habits of the people, most of whom are of the labouring class. The surface drainage of this district has recently been overhauled and remodelled at a cost of Rs. 21,000, several houses have already been improved, affording ample light and ventilation, and others are under improvement at the instance of the Municipality under the Epidemic Diseases Act. If the Municipality continue its efforts in causing the houses to be so improved, no action, so far as the improvement of area is concerned, need be taken at present. 2nd Nagpada is bad. Its mortality, as stated above, is high, and the density of population also very large, being as much as 447 per acre. The houses are insanitary and the habits of the people dirty. This section also requires immediate attention. Byculla and Tardeo have a high mortality, but these are open districts, not thickly populated, and all that is required there is the improvement of the houses of the poorer classes. I consider, however, that the portion of Byculla known as Agripada is extremely insanitary. The plague mortality in this district is high. The houses stand on low ground which is annually flooded during the rains. The majority of houses are insanitary and badly built, having either no plinths at all or plinths of insufficient height which render the ground-floors extremely unhealthy.

MAHIM.

F and G Wards are outlying parts of the City except Parel. The mortality in Mahim has been very high during the period of the plague, but was not so previously. It is sparsely populated. The principal cause of its unhealthiness is thick cocoanut plantation, the removal of which, together with the improvement of the houses, would render the district, in my opinion, perfectly sanitary. Parel also is insanitary, but it is not thickly populated. It is open, and the roads are wide. Its unhealthiness is probably owing to want of drainage, which, if carried out along with the improvement of the houses of the lower class of the people, would make the district healthy.

Taking everything into consideration, I am respectfully of opin on that the following areas should be taken in hand as soon as possible:—Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhary, Dongri, 2nd Nagpada, and Agripada.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PEEPS AT ZENANA LIFE.

COURTSHIP AFTER MARRIAGE.

A HINDU lady to the Lahore paper writes:—Pandit Bhagat Ram lived on the outskirts of Benares, where he owned some land which yielded him enough to live comfortably throughout the year. Moreover, his avocation of performing religous rites on happy occasions, as well as, holding Vedic Recitations procured him an additional income. Sheltering himself under a large palm umbrella he hurried home to escape from the scorching sun. Entering he left his shoes in the passage and washed his hands and feet in the cool water of the earthen vessel; his *pagari* and long coat he cast on the peg, whilst for his nether garments he substituted a lighter one which he girt about his loins and lay down to rest.

There was a hesitating but enquiring cough from a soprano voice near his door. The bass of Bhagat Ram gave an affirmative cough implying that he had returned, and he rose and seated himself on the floor. A tall, slight figure walked within and placed before him the mid-day meal. Veiled and with face averted she stood at a distance from him. He also with downcast eyes quietly ate mouthfuls with his fingers. Both of them had passed the prime of life, but so rigid is the Hindu etiquette that it prohibits an elder brother-in-law from holding converse with his younger sister-in-law. Sixteen years ago on the death of his youngest brother, Bhagat Ram had adopted his infant boy and given a home to the bereaved widow. When a few years later the Pundit had lost his wife she became the mistress of his home. Daily at meal hours these two met, Kripo more like a spectre being veiled from head to foot in a white dress—but for years no word or salutation passed between them. If, he found the curries not up to mark or desired a special dish he would remark to his young nephew who often ate from the same brass plate as himself. "Some more salt and less chillies would have made the potato curry excellent or what savest thou, Sukhdeva, shall we have a rice pudding this evening scented with rose water and silvered over?" Kripo understood the message thus indirectly conveyed and replied by preparing the desired dish. As Sukhdeva attained manhood a few words began to pass between these two regarding the future of the lad, "Has not Sukhdeva returned from school?" once enquired Bhagat Ram. The silent figure answered him with a sob. "What! is my son ill?" asked the old uncle anxiously pushing away the brass salver and raising his eyes for the first time.

"Would he not then be resting in my lap?" counter questioned Kripo without giving a direct answer.

"Hay! hay! The God of love has possessed my lad. He has no thought for food or home," complained the mother bitterly. "Under the shade of the mangoe-trees he lies watching the peasant girls as they come to draw water. The tinkle of their anklets is music of the divine singers, intoxicating and sweet to his ears. Elder brother of my husband hasten and save my lad. Bind him with the tresses of some fair one."

"Thou knowest I have searched the village without success," said the Pundit, "and thou hast no mind for a city bride."

"They are too knowing and flashy with a tongue yard long," remarked Kripo; "but better one of these than that my Sukhdeva should go peeping here and there."

Kripo had found a happy home, with her brother in-law; but the delay in her son's marriage caused her much unnecessary anxiety, her prolific imagination conjecturing and scenting danger at ever turn. A fine, handsome lad of sixteen with a wooden slate and some Sanskrit books under his arms walked in amidst them, and with folded hands touched their feet. Ashirbad-ashirbad, blessings, blessings exclaimed the Pundit. "Had a long lesson my lad?" questioned the uncle. "About the same," replied Sukhdeva, my school friend and I were sitting in the mangoe-grove eating the half-ripe fruit, and driving away the flying foxes. How curiously they hang with their heads downwards! They are very destructive. We watched them narrowly."

"Go and wash thy face in the Ganges," interrupted the mother curtly. "Dost thou watch the flying foxes or larger"—but here Bhagat Ram's warning cough stopped his sister-in-law from finishing her remark.

It is quite possible Sukhdeva basked in the sunshine, driving away the destructive pests, and quite as probable that he found a certain charm in the music of the rustic anklets, and in watching comely curves of the stately figures as with one hand they steadied the shining brass pots, and with the other held their young ones across their hips. The wise uncle deemed it indiscreet to tax Sukhdeva on this subject when no harm was intended, and considered it better to entice him away by planting an attractive flower in his gardened home.

Staff in hand Bhagat Ram started that very evening on his mission. A rickety ekka carried him a considerable distance, but on the morrow when the gilt dome and towers of the sacred Viseshvara Temple glimmered in the sun-light, the Pundit being an orthodox Brahmin, dipped himself in the lustral waves of the Ganges and entered Benares proper. For long he sought the house of a well-known professional match-maker who had all the marriageable boys and girls with their respective pedigrees on the tips of his fingers. Exhausted, with beads of perspiration coursing down his cheeks, he sat down on the cool steps of a large house.

A carriage drew up, and a Hindu of the modern type, with patent boots and white pants, but still retaining the courtesies of the old school, descended. "Babaji, father, you are hot. Come and have a cool drink," said Pundit Shankar entering the court-yard.

Bhagat Ram gratefully accepted the invitation, and, falling into conversation with his host, he enquired about the prosperous marriage-broker. "Ah, he is well-known to me," remarked Shankar. "In fact he is away."

"Away!" exclaimed the wearied traveller disappointedly. "My ill fate to miss him. My son—"

"Son!" interrupted Shankar. "How old? what caste?"

"Sixteen. Sarjupari Brahmin."

"The auspicious moon has appeared. Shiv be praised," exclaimed Shankar gratefully. "Father you must be tired. Come into my study. Purify it with your sacred feet. It is your own home."

Washing his feet Bhagat Ram rested his wearied limbs against the bolsters. Shankar taking out a three-sectioned scroll with many heliroglphics inscribed thereon, handed it to his new friend remarking, "I am also a Sarjupari Brahmin, and this is the horoscope of my daughter, Hira."

Having examined it, Bhagat Ram unrolled Sukhdeva's horoscope from the end of his turban. He compared the two horoscopes, examining the stars and planets under which they were born and if the parties suited each other. "God is gracious to his servant", exclaimed the Pundit with a glad smile. "Rama has directed me to the right house. Your daughter is ten," remarked he to his companion.

"Last quarter moon."

"Healthy, free from consumption and other taints?"

"Spotless. Pure as the delicate bud of the jessamine."

The gods pair individuals in heaven, but on earth Society entrusts their happiness to professional match-makers and the stars. In some parts of India an absurd delicacy prohibits parents or guardians from seeing the girl sought in marriage, in the interest of his adopted son, Pundit Bhagat Ram's heart inclined to have a glimpse of his future daughter-in-law, but custom over-ruled it and he was obliged to procure aid from outside. The Barber's wife delicately interviewed Hira. She noted her speech scanned each look and tested her temper and disposition. The verdict being satisfactory and Pundit Shankar having satisfied himself regarding Sukhdeva's eligibility, two beings who had never seen each other were united for better or worse, as with reverent steps they paced thrice round the sacred fire.

Though married, Hira continued to dwell with her parents for about four years. On her attaining womanhood a second ceremony was performed, when she departed to her husband's village amidst great rejoicing and acclamations of "Good luck attend thee. May thy life be full of sunshine. Krishna give thee many sons."

Kripo with a beaming face and heart overflowing with joy awaited the bridal party impatiently. The spark of jealousy which she had manifested before her son's marriage has subsided, and accompanied by the rustic maidens, she received the bride with joyous songs and auspicious greetings. Hira, seated beside a maid-servant in an ornamented palanquin, wept at intervals, whilst at times a smile gleamed through her tears at the jokes cracking around her, or she would take a peep through her heavy veil at the brilliant rockets shooting towards the skies and bursting into numerous stars.

Old Ganga stayed a few days to cheer her mistress in her new home and among strangers. Sukhdeva grew very amiable towards the maid. She would smilingly give him opportunities to speak to his bride. But Hira would cling to her skirts sobbing, "Ram has not devoted to thy husband. He is thy deity. I shall go."

"Surely not yet," interrupted Hira and securing Ganga's hand fast into her own.

"Some day my child—soon," remarked she hesitatingly.

"But promise thou wilt come often—every week," coaxed Hira, "and take me home."

"Certainly, my heart."

Next morning, when Hira awoke from sweet dreams, she was bewildered and terrified to find a man occupying Ganga's cot and her hand clasped in his. She hurriedly covered herself up sobbing, "Ganga, Ganga."

"Hush, hush," said Sukhdeva. "Ganga will return in a few days," for the maid-servant had stealthily departed before dawn.

Louder and louder Hira prayed Ganga to return. "Calm thyself" coaxed the husband fanning her. "See, here is thy doll. No, don't move," as the frightened wife tried to roll off the bed.

"I will not touch thee. But hush, thou hast awakened the house with thy uproar. Be quiet. There are foot-steps. Do not disgrace me. See, I go," and Sukhdeva unable to pacify his wife sent up his mother.

Ganga came frequently to enquire after Hira. In a second she would be ready to go to her parents; but always returned weeping to her husband. Since their marriage no word had passed between them. Hira's sobs always kept Sukhdeva at arm's length, though he had often tried to make friends with his wife. Becoming vexed he kept his distance as well. One night she rose to have a drink of water. The goblet was near the window where Sukhdeva slept. Having satisfied herself, curiosity tempted her to see her husband's face on the peg, whilst for his nether garments he substituted a lighter one which he girt about his loins and lay down to rest.

There was a hesitating but enquiring cough from a soprano voice near his door. The bass of Bhagat Ram gave an affirmative cough implying that he had returned, and he rose and seated himself on the floor. A tall, slight figure walked within and placed before him the mid-day meal. Veiled and with face averted she stood at a distance from him. He also with downcast eyes quietly ate mouthfuls with his fingers. Both of them had passed the prime of life, but so rigid is the Hindu etiquette that it prohibits an elder brother-in-law from holding converse with his younger sister-in-law. Sixteen years ago on the death of his youngest brother, Bhagat Ram had adopted his infant boy and given a home

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'

ARE the best 'PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
57, & 59, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.
PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table B'tbs, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

For Consols 108 15-16 ex was quoted in London yesterday. French Rentes declined 1-2 per cent, to 102; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25·20 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £ 66 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-81. less in value, at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York 1-2 cent, at 60 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·87 3-4 dollars.

The goat skin sales opened yesterday in London with a fair demand, and a decline in prices of 1d. The number of skins offered was 1,351,000 goat and 832,000 sheep skins.

Gazerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 34s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 36 3-4s per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet but steady.

Spot prices were without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 23-64d and 3 11-32d per lb. for June and October-November delivery, respectively. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 14,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, Ready Mid—Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; as were also Futures both for September and December, at 5·91 and 5·98 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight on Friday last was 10,710,000 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	31,000	34,000	10,000
„Exports to U. Kingdom	31,000	45,000	12,000
„ „ to Continent	25,000	39,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	80,76,000	83,78,000	65,56,000
„ „ to U. K. „	32,35,000	34,30,000	28,51,000
„ to Continent „	31,74,000	36,21,000	27,33,000
„ Stock in the Ports	6,60,000	4,33,000	301,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	36,80,000	30,16,5·0	24,78,210
„ „ of Surats	1,99,000	1,70,360	2,73,330

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	14,40,000	11,69,730	10,80,700
„ London	3,000	4,000	4,000
American afloat	50,000	1,10,000	37,100
East Indian „	6,000	4,000	14,100
Total	14,99,000	12,88,330	11,35,900
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 13-32d.	3 9-16d.	4 1-8d.
„ Good Bhowaugger		3 1-32d.	3 13-32d.
Difference		17-32d.	23-32d.

Our local Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day, with a fair enquiry. Exporters bought some 1,700 bales; and the mills 1,750 bales. For forward delivery quotations were given at Rs. 133 per candy for January, for "Fully Good" Bengal, and Rs. 165, for March, for "Good" Broach.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged; the markets are steady, with a small business passing from day to day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	337	bales.
Wheat	64,120	cwts.
Linseed	10,089	„
Rapeseed	14,181	„
Gingellyseed	891	„
Poppyseed	4,870	„
Castorseed	1,619	„
Rice	45,032	„

EXCHANGE.—Rates have been steady to-day 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three month sight Credits, remaining at this level all day, with very little business reported either way, and closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-8d. „
Francs	1·09 1-2 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been weak in tone to-day with 101 1-8 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 101 3-16 for Account, and 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quiet, not to say dull. New Indian Press are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, and Volkart's Rs. 10.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th May, 1899, as compared with the statement of 22nd May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	May 22. Rs. A. P.	May 30. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	91,09,000 0 0	91,09,000 0 0
Public Deposits	1,69,92,019 2 8	1,80,81,168 5 11
Other Deposits	5,48,02,643 13 4	5,29,49,318 14 9
Bank Post Bills	2,43,728 4 3	1,91,012 6 11
Sundries	25,84,382 8 6	26,16,462 3 6
	10,37,22,773 12 9	10,29,37,979 15 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	97,21,103 0 0	97,46,057 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	75,55,415 8 0	76,41,770 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,04,99,291 7 10	2,00,00,082 13 5
Accounts of Credit do.	1,78,61,783 2 8	1,74,44,001 2 2
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,74,79,294 3 5	1,76,31,675 4 8
Balances with other Banks	6,55,429 5 6	7,01,891 8 1
Bullion	8,515 6 4	6,650 2 4
Dead Stock	13,04,695 4 11	13,09,905 12 11
Stamps	11,201 7 11	10,927 9 11
Sundries	16,01,188 1 2	16,01,329 9 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,83,645 5 8	1,30,35,846 2 8
Do. at Branches	1,55,47,263 7 4	1,38,00,842 5 7
	Rs. 10,37,22,773 12 9	10,29,37,979 15 1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,16,621	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,27,477	Dec.
Other Deposits	18,53,305	Dec.
Post Bills	52,716	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,309	Inc.
Loans	4,99,212	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,03 787	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	1,52,391	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	17,52,201	Inc.
Do at Branches	18,46,421	Dec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2½ per cent. Consols ... 108 15-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes ... 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 115
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers ... 66 7-8
Bar Silver ... 27 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malta arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here yesterday morning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·730
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	70·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded is 10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind	W, WNW, W, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 160

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 5.

10 p.m.	81·6

TUESDAY.—JUNE 6.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	86·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JABALPUR.

DEATH.

HUMBY—Born in Wexford, Ireland, on 1st January, 1843: died at Jabalpur, C. P., India, on 30th May, 1899, after a long and painful illness, Samuel Humby, youngest son of William Humby, of Wexford, Ireland. (Irish and English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUTCHISON—May 20, at Kotri, Sindh, the wife of W A Hutchison, Traffic Inspector, N-W Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

WELLS—May 27, at Kohwat, Upper Burma, Samuel Bailey Wells, of Ranigunj.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

AT length the Court of Cassation, as was foreseen a month since, has ordered the Revision of the Dreyfus case. The prisoner of L'Ile du Diable will be tried by a new Court Martial, which will hold its sittings at Rennes, far from the organised agitation of the capital. The proceedings of the first Court Martial are branded with illegality by the highest Court in France. The three Sections of the Court of Cassation, sitting together, have pronounced the judgment which M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire audaciously affirmed that the Criminal Court Section were about to take from corrupt motives. He and his abettors clamoured for a special Act to constitute a tribunal of the whole Court in the hope and belief that they would thereby secure the rejection of the claim for Revision. They appealed unto Cæsar, and the result is different from what they expected. A telegram from Paris states that the decision of the Court was in part influenced by the evidence of Major Esterhazy, the author of the *bordereau*. That he was the author and the forger of that document, which was the only incriminating written evidence adduced in the public sittings of the first Court Martial, is acknowledged by the Major himself in a letter to the *Times*. He states that he wrote it by order of Colonel Sandherr, who is dead. The probability is that he wrote it at the instigation of Colonel du Paty de Clam, who has been arrested on the charge of using forged documents to obtain the conviction of Captain Dreyfus. When examined before the Court of Cassation, Esterhazy was asked whether he had himself written the *ordereau*. He replied: "The Court of Appeals has found that I did not write it. The Court Martial found that it was written by Captain Dreyfus. It is not necessary for me to say anything further." The movement for the Revision of the Dreyfus case received its first impulse when a stockbroker seeing a facsimile of the *bordereau* in one of the French newspapers recognised the writing as that of Major Esterhazy, who had written to him several letters about speculations on the Bourse. He took those letters and the facsimile to the vice-President of the Senate, who laid them before the then Minister of Justice and advised him to move the Court of Cassation for Revision. To foil this movement, certain members of the general staff advised Esterhazy to demand to be tried for forging the *bordereau*. They brought such strong pressure to bear upon the Court that Esterhazy was triumphantly acquitted, the acquittal being regarded as proof positive that Dreyfus was the real author of the *bordereau*.

No doubt, Esterhazy for once speaks the truth when he states that he possesses documents which would ruin the honour of certain French generals. All those concerned in the scandalous proceedings of the collusive trial of Esterhazy will swell the list on which the names of Colonel Henry, Colonel du Paty de Clam, and Major Esterhazy are already conspicuous. Major Cuignet, who was perhaps the least guilty of any, and whose honesty seemed to be vouched for by the manner in which he exposed the Henry forgery, is the latest victim of overzeal in this extraordinary drama. Before the Court of Cassation he gave straightforward evidence, much of which was favourable to Dreyfus, though he still believes in the guilt of that officer. But he ventured to declare that the decoded telegram from Rome to Major Panizzardi was misrepresented in the version placed before the Court by the Foreign Office, which was favourable to Dreyfus, while that submitted by the War Office unfavourable to Dreyfus was correct. A telegram being sent in a new cypher, the first version was tentatively made and was admittedly a guess, a correct version exonerating Dreyfus was made by the Foreign Office and forwarded to the War Office. An angry correspondence between M. Delcasse and M. de Freycinet, in which the former complained of the charge of bad faith preferred in open Court by an officer representing the War Office, was followed by the resignation of M. de Freycinet. Garbled extracts from the correspondence were published in an anti-revisionist paper, and further revelations were promised. Major Cuignet acknowledged that he had caused the correspondence to be published, and he was promptly cashiered three or four days after his promotion by the new War Minister. M. Delcasse sarcastically anticipated the new revelations by reading to the Chamber of Deputies a memorandum signed by General Chanoine, Major Cuignet, and two other officers stating that the version of the telegram favourable to Dreyfus was correct. The freedom with which imputations of bad faith, corruption and lying have been bandied about in connection with the Dreyfus case, is without example since the stormy period of the Revolution when the story of the Diamond Necklace convulsed France, and personation and perjury rendered the Queen the most hated woman in France. Now the hurricane of calumny hurties around the head of a young officer whose name was unknown to the world until an announcement appeared that someone had betrayed the secrets of the War Office to the foreigners and that his name must be sought among Jewish names, thus raising the hue and cry at the outset. It has taken nearly three years of agitation to get impartial inquiry. Even now the anti-revisionists refuse to believe the clearest evidence that gross injustice has been done. M. Ballot Beaupré's report to the Court of Cassation created "an immense sensation." It went even beyond the address of the Procureur-General in its denunciation of the methods by which the conviction of Dreyfus was procured, and denounced Major Esterhazy as the real author of the *bordereau*. But it was known since that M. Beaupré was satisfied of the innocence of Dreyfus and of the guilt of that amazing scamp, Esterhazy, who was kissed on both cheeks by Prince Henri d'Orleans, and for some weeks represented the honour of the Army and of the Etat Majeur. It was a matter of course that the Anti-Revisionists should be dismayed, and that they should instantly come to the conclusion that M. Beaupré was bribed. It has been expected by competent observers for some time past that the Court of Cassation would order a new trial by Court Martial. That is in accordance with the usual practice, though the Court has power to annul a judgment without ordering a new trial. As a considerable section of the public still believe that whoever wrote the *bordereau*, Dreyfus was a traitor, there is a certain advantage in sending the accused before a military tribunal which will examine the facts and decide according to the evidence. That evidence will not now include the testimony of Colonel Henry, who forged the conclusive proof two years after the conviction of Dreyfus. Forgeries will be barred out, and secret documents will not be submitted to the Court behind the prisoner's back. The eyes of all Europe will be on the Court, and there is no reason to believe that seven French Officers, who will not be misled by false evidence, will pronounce the guilty innocent or the innocent guilty.

A remarkable article in the current *Quarterly Review* shows how the political excitement which has been made manifest by the ferment over the Dreyfus case has its origin in the history of France since the Revolution. Without going further back than the year 1870, it is to be noted that the disasters in which the Second Empire disappeared, made the measures and the policy of that regime odious to vast numbers of Frenchmen. As in the first Revolution, it was resolved to make a clean sweep of everything, including the Church, which favoured Napoleon III., France was to be completely secularised, and Jules Ferry and Gambetta proceeded to carry out that policy without taking any account of the fact that France was religious and Catholic at heart. Gambetta became the first man in France, because he expressed at the right moment his hatred for the Empire and the clergy. "With a Jew prefect in every department," says the reviewer, "the anti-clerical Government felt secure. The faithful Catholic was exposed to every indignity: the bigotry of freethinkers surpassed the worst bigotry of the Church. The word 'God' was expunged from schoolbooks, and the sanguine politician thought that 'God' was expunged from the hearts of the people. To appear at Mass was for many a citizen the end of a career, and it is still discreditable to have been educated by the clergy, or to have been married in a Church." The result was a Catholic reaction, carried on too often by the weapons adopted by M. Ferry and his friends: "The Church also dipped its pen into the gall of falsehood and contumely. It has refrained from no animosity, it has suppressed no bitterness. . . . The Church has been fighting the true battle of freedom, of freedom for all, for the Catholic as well as the Agnostic. Its cause was as strong as it was honourable, and when, in 1892, Leo XIII. declared that it was the duty of all good Catholics to rally to the Republic, it was armed with papal authority. But it preferred the momentary advantage to the ultimate good. It took its instruments where it found them. . . . It replied to Gambetta's appointment of Jewish prefects by a general hatred of the Jews." Edouard Drumont, said to be himself a Jew, seeing a powerful political and religious section of the public were in need of a champion, wrote a book which sold by the hundred thousand, denouncing the Jews as the enemies of France. The *Libre Parole* suggested that the danger will not cease until the gutters flow with Jewish blood. Violence begets violence, and an innocent Jew is sent to the Isle du Diable, and a scoundrel, who expressed the hope that he might yet live to see a hundred thousand Prussians cut the throats of the Parisians, was, for a time at least, looked upon as a hero, because he spat upon the Jew. The Dreyfus agitation has been an orgy of political, racial, and sectarian ferocity that seems to belong to another century. It is to be hoped that it will now be succeeded by a return of reason and a disposition to see that even a French officer has a right to justice and fair play.

RAJPUTANA reports an increase of almost two thousand persons among the recipients of famine relief, the total now being only two short of seven thousand. Fifty people emigrated, bringing the total to 4,431. But it is satisfactory to learn that agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily and agriculture is in fair to good condition. Fodder scarcity prevails in numerous states and prices are rising in two; slightly rising in Ajmere and Ulwar; falling in Jeysulmere; and are steady elsewhere. Bombay reports that rain has fallen in twelve districts during the week, though the fall was generally light. Preparations for monsoon cultivation are progressing generally, and sowing proceeds in Kanara, Karachi, and Shikarpur. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have, however, risen in eight and fallen in four districts, but this, we anticipate, is only temporary. In Madras there was seasonable rainfall on the West Coast, and showers almost throughout the remainder of the Presidency during the week. The water-supply is normal. Ploughing in many parts and sowing on the West Coast have begun. The standing crops are in good condition. Pasture is scanty, though fodder is sufficient, and cattle are consequently in normal condition. The Central Provinces' report shows that slight showers of rain fell in eleven districts. In Saugor, however, the labouring classes complain of want of work, 1,297 and 2,208 persons being in receipt of relief in the Saugor and Damoh districts, respectively. Insects are doing damage to sugarcane in the Multai tahsilof Betul. Preparation of land for the autumn sowings is in progress, and sowing has commenced in parts of Raipur and Sambalpur. Water, however, is scarce in parts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, and Nagpur. Fodder is scarce in parts of six districts and grain stocks are insufficient in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha. Elsewhere throughout the country the outlook is still generally satisfactory.

THE presidency plague returns show a still further reduction this week, the numbers having fallen from 755 attacks and 600 deaths to 615 and 476. The proportion of fatal cases to attacks may be gathered when we state that of 258,863 admitted attacks only 53,801 recovered. Although decreases are noted in most districts and states during the week now reported upon, there were unfortunate increases in several important centres. In Karachi city, for instance, the figures went up from 30 and 17 to 34 and 26: in Ratnagiri from 14 and 10 to 19 and 12; in Belgaum from 70 and 52 to 109 and 71, and in Kolhapur from 52 and 30 to 65 and 56. Bijapur, which was free last week, now reports nine attacks and five deaths, and Kanara eight and seven. Decreases are reported in Bombay city, Poona city, Kaira, Broach, Thana, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Cutch and Janjira, whilst the list of places where plague has not prevailed during the week has increased, and now comprises the following districts and states, viz., Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Sawantwady, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh and Bhor. No case amongst Europeans has occurred during the week either in Bombay or the Mofussil.

THERE seems to be something wrong in the information of the daily mortality of Calcutta published by the local papers. We make this statement with a memorandum from the Health Department of the mortality in March last before us. In Calcutta, the death-rate is stated in that memorandum to have been 55·3 per 1,000. The excessive height of the death-rate will be appreciated when it is known that the mortality in Bombay this week with plague will be about 35 per 1,000. In the memo. of the Health Officer the mortality in Calcutta is put down as 55 per 1,000, and this is made up of a mortality in the city of 56 per 1,000, and in the suburbs of 52 per 1,000. These figures give a very different picture to the returns of the daily mortality that are published.

A PARTY of robbers recently raided sheep near Kirtaka, in the Baluch Desert. The shepherds promptly reported the matter to duffadars of the nearest of Captain Webb Ware's levy posts at Saindak, on the Seistan-Nushki route. The latter immediately pursued, and overtook the thieves the next day, compelled them to surrender the loot, and took three prisoners. On the return journey, rescue was attempted by a body of thirty men, but the levies, under their two duffadars, Ido and Murad Khan, gallantly beat them off. The last named a little more than a year ago was one of the most daring and feared robbers on the country side. He is now one of the best levy duffadars on the new route.

AT the close of the present cruise of H. M. S. Eclipse, Rear-Admiral Drummond returns home to England having been appointed a Naval Lord of the Admiralty. H. E.'s successor has not yet been announced.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant W. C. French, District Plague Officer, E ward, is stricken dow with fever. He is now lying in the St. George's Hospital.

THE Presidency cricket matches will take place on August 11th and 12th, and September 12th and 14th, the first match being played at Bombay and the latter at Poona.

MR HESELTINE, Registrar of the Finance Department, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the same Department, vice O'Connor who is to be appointed Director-General of Statistics.

ON the 31st ultimo there was one case of plague in the village of Khama in the Jullundur district; no cases or deaths elsewhere. The villages of Shikopur and Bahadurpur have been declared free.

THE Afghan Agent, Sardar Muhamad Ismail Khan, arrived in Simla at the end of last week.

WE learn that Sardar Nasrulla Khan (the Shahzada) is about to marry a daughter of the Sardar Azizullah Khan, Governor of Turkestan.

MR. A. FORBES, C.S.I., goes on leave very shortly, and we understand that during his absence Mr. J. G. Ritchie, C.S., will act as Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

IN the event of Mr. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, going home on short leave, it is possible that Mr. C. W. Bolton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, may be selected to officiate for him.

THERE were 47 deaths in Calcutta on Saturday compared with 46, the average for the past five years. The plague cases reported numbered four, and the deaths three, all of which, however, took place on a previous date.

MR. C. M. W. BREET, C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur, is, we hear, retiring from the service. He will be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Vincent, C.S., who is at present officiating as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during Mr. Windsor's absence on leave.

EMPLOYES of the Federated Malay States who may be on leave in India will in future have to appear before a Medical Board if they desire further leave or to retire from their service. The duties thus falling on the Board not being those which it could ordinarily be called on to perform, the applicant will have to pay a fee of Rs. 16 to each member of it.

THE total amount of currency notes in circulation in India on the 31st of May was Rs. 28,25,03,400, against a total reserve in coin and bullion of Rs. 18,25,09,454. Of the latter nearly three and a half crores is in gold, the distribution of which is as follows:—More than three quarters of a crore is in Calcutta, over two crores and a half is in Bombay, and Rs. 135 in Rangoon.

THE Board of Revenue has desired the Collectors of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary to report whether they would recommend the adoption of a system of four equal instalments (beginning in January) for payment of *kist*, for the whole of their Districts. The Collectors, in addition to recording the opinions of such subordinate officers as they may wish to consult, are to take the opinions of a few of the principal ryots of each taluq at the ensuing Jamabandi.

THE "N.-C. Daily News" of the 11th ultimo reports:—The German cruiser Kaiser, which arrived at Woosung last Monday from Kiaochou, returns thither on Friday with the newly-appointed Rear-Admiral Fritze in command Admiral Fritze, with his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Captain von Protha, came out as passenger in the N.D.L. steamer Preussen and is comparatively a stranger in Chinese waters. In 1889 he was Captain of the Adler when she was cast on the rocks at Apia during that memorable typhoon; afterwards he was appointed as Commander of the Samos squadron, and latterly he held a post in the Admiralty at Berlin.

A NEW and expeditious method for driving piles is described in the instructions as to technical works for the Russian Engineer Corps. On two sides of the pile to be driven are made longitudinal grooves of sufficient width and depth to receive ordinary iron gas-pipes of 1 inch or 1 1-2 inch diameter, terminating in nozzles like those of hose pipes, and turned towards the point of the pile, being fixed to it by light staples, while the upper ends are connected by gutta-percha pipes with a force pump capable of injecting water under a pressure of five atmospheres—71 lbs. per square inch. It is said that the outflow of this water at the point of the pile causes the latter to sink three or four times more quickly than it would under the action of a pile driver. A few blows are, however, given by the monkey when the pile has attained the desired depth, in order to secure the necessary consolidation, and the gas-pipes are then drawn out in order to serve for driving another pile.

BACTERIA are of the utmost importence merely as scavengers. Certain kinds have the power of breaking down the complex compounds which make up the animal and plant tissues into their simple components. This process is known as decomposition or decay; and with a single exception (in the cases of the hard, woody structure of some plants, the first part of the change is caused by moulds) is entirely caused by the activities of these same bacteria. Were it not for this most necessary removal of dead matter, the whole surface of the earth would become covered, in the course of time, with the remains of dead plants and animals, undergoing hardly any change.

THE time has come and more than come, writes the "Methodist Times," for every Methodist to be as earnest about religion as he is about business and pleasure and politics. We want intense Christians, who, like David of old, "dance before the Lord with all their might." The great difficulty is always the tepid Christian, amiable, well-meaning, very pleasant company, but not sternly in earnest, not tingling to his finger-tips with a blazing zeal for God and an agonising passion for the souls of men. The promised baptism of the Holy Ghost is all we need to enter upon such an era of glorious prosperity at home and abroad as neither we nor our fathers have ever known.

DEVIL'S Island, made famous as the prison of Dreyfus, has a strange species of animal found nowhere else on earth. This odd animal has been called the coati, and is a peculiar combination of mammiferous, carnivorous plantigrade It is about the size of a cat when full-grown, with a long head shaped like a pyramid, a tremendous nose, making it the Cyrano of animals. The jaws are long, like those of the young alligator, and it uses its forepaws to carry its food to its mouth, as monkeys and squirrels do. M. Henri Loustan, the superintendent of the penitentiary at Guiana, has sent a specimen to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, where it is attracting considerable attention.

THE "Kobe Chronicle" of the 5th ult. says:—Dr. Hironaka, one of the Japanese medical men appointed to proceed to Tainan, where bubonic plague is now raging, was inoculated at Taipeh on Dr. Kitasato's system as a measure of precaution. Before reaching his destination, however, plague symptoms showed themselves, and he was taken to the hospital, where he died. Some doubt is expressed, according to a contemporary, regarding the genuineness of the inoculation material used. We should rather be inclined to doubt the efficacy of inoculation in plague as in hydrophobia. As regards the latter disease, every patient proved to have been bitten by a rabid dog and treated on the inoculation principle appears to succumb.

THE *New York Herald* publishes the following telegram from San Miguel:—"Gregorio del Pilar believes himself to have been deserted by the Filipino Government, and desires to surrender on honourable terms. It is said that Aguinaldo has again fled to the north. Five thousand Spaniards who are reported to be in the hands of the Insurgents have been carried into the northern province and scattered among small garrisons there. There is no hope of the Americans affording them relief this season unless the Filipinos surrender within three weeks. The indignation of the natives has compelled the Insurgent Generals to countermand the orders to burn the towns as they retreated. The American policy of not destroying property is creating a revulsion of feeling in their favour. Five American prisoners were carried through here last week."

ACCIDENTS are not the only danger in railway travelling. Several years ago the bacilli of tuberculosis was discovered in a German railway carriage. Since the time Dr. Petri has carried on, in the laboratory of the Imperial Sanitary Bureau at Berlin, exhaustive researches on the presence of pathogenic bacilli in railway carriages. These reports showed that expectoration was the chief source of danger. Of 91 animals which were inoculated with the sputum, 28 or 30·8 per cent. succumbed to disease produced by the inoculated meterial; the other 63 animals were killed at the end of six weeks, and of these three were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, manifestly due to the inoculation. The Prussian Minister of Public Works has now issued an order giving the proper method of cleaning and disinfecting railway carriages and platforms.

DR. GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., has been elected an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in recognition of the services he has rendered to science in the course of the botanical and other investigations which he has carried on in India, as Reporter on Economic Products to the Government. The number of honorary members of the Society is limited to fifty, and no one who has the slightest acquaintance with the monumental "Dictionary," compiled with so much industry and ability by Dr. Watt more than ten years ago, can doubt that in honouring him the Pharmaceutical Society has honoured itself. A portrait of Dr. Watt appears in the "Chemist and Druggist" for May 13, together with a short biographical notice, stating that he was educated at the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, graduating at the latter in 1872.

GOMEZ has informed General Brooke, the American Commander in Cuba, that he could no longer act as representative of the Cuban Army in the distribution of the American grant of three million dollars. Gomez added that he had arrived at this decision with great reluctance, and with the most friendly feeling to General Brooke personally and officially, but he felt that he could no longer represent the Cuban army because a cabal, composed of many subordinate commanders existed to oppose, and, if possible, defeat the plans for partitioning the money; therefore he thought that if he left General Brooke free the latter would be able to act with equal effectiveness. General Brooke expressed sympathy with Gomez, and regretted the position he had taken up, stating that he would proceed to deal with the question alone, and that he was determined not to be trifled with.

EVIDENTLY, remarks the "Catholic Times", the Romans are the most tolerant community in the world or Mr. W. J. Stillman would not dare to libel them in such a shockingly foul manner as he has done in one of the Reviews this month. Mr. Stillman's bitter hatred of the Catholic Church is well known, but in exhibiting it he has certainly eclipsed himself on this occasion. Any one who dares to say of the great mass of a population, "the lower bourgeoisie, that they were in the habit of selling their wives to infamy at so much per month or freely exchanging them must certainly have an extraordinary perception of the fitness of things if he does not recognise that he has well earned a cow-hilding. Baseless charges against the clergy from such a source appear mild after this monstrous misrepresentation, which takes away one's breath, and the character of which is patent to everbody who has any acquaintance with human nature. The European community at Lagos have commenced criminal proceedings against Dr. Tugwell, Protestant Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, for having stated in a letter to the "Times" that seventy-five per cent. of them were drinking at all hours of the day. If that statement excited indignation to such a degree that its utterer was arrested, what indignation should not Mr. Stillman's horrible libel arouse?

THE "English Churchman" writes:—The answer given to Lord Greville by the Secretary of State for War was not such as he had a right to expect. Lord Lansdowne was asked whether soldiers stationed at Brighton were required to attend St. Martin's Church, where illegal services were held? It was pointed out by Lord Greville that on Sunday, while the soldiers were present, the prayers for the Queen,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VOTE OF THANKS FOR THE SOUDAN ARMY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Government on Thursday next will move in Lords and Commons a vote of thanks to the forces engaged in the Soudan operations.

SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, JUNE 5.

After a tremendous uproar originating with the Nationalist members, the Chamber of Deputies this evening adopted by 513 against 32 votes a Resolution denouncing the demonstration at Auteuil.

CLUBS TO BE CLOSED.

M. Dupuy announced to the Chamber that the fashionable Clubs concerned in the demonstration would be closed.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF CASSATION.

The Chamber then passed a Resolution by 317 against 212 votes to placard the judgment of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case throughout France, and to postpone the prosecution of General Mercier until after the Court Martial at Rennes.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

JUNE 6.

The conferences between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger have ended, and both are leaving Bloemfontein.

The result of the conferences will be announced to-morrow.

THE GRANT TO THE SIRDAR KITCHENER.

The motion to grant the Sirdar Kitchener £30,000 has been passed in the Commons by 393 against 51 votes.

Mr. Balfour, who brought forward the motion, spoke in eulogistic terms of the Sirdar's services.

Sir Campbell Bannerman seconded the motion, though he regarded the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb as a cruel outrage.

Mr. Morley strongly opposed the motion on that account.

Mr. Balfour said that the Sirdar Kitchener took a survey of the whole situation, and decided that his action in regard to the Mahdi's remains was in accordance with his high sense of duty.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Wallace, Conservative member for Edinburgh (East).

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LEGISLATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The first Legislative Council of the season is fixed for the 23rd instant, when various small measures will be introduced, the most important being a Bill to enable the Indian Joint Stock Companies to open branch offices in London, where a register can be kept and the transfer of shares effected. All shares there dealt with will be exempted from Indian stamp duty, though subject to the Home stamp duty. The object is to facilitate the quotation and placing of Indian rupee shares upon the London market by decreasing the difficulties now experienced by holders at home in transferring them. It should, therefore, tend to make the Indian securities more saleable. The Bill will not be actually passed until the cold weather, but is introduced now to enable it to be circulated for an expression of the mercantile opinion, several points in connection with it being still moot. For example, whether it will be possible to exempt shares issued by the London branches from the Indian probate duty, since they become subject to some probate duty under the circumstances of their issue. The measure, I understand, owes its origin to a suggestion of Sir Patrick Playfair, lately President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE PUBLIC WORKS MEMBERSHIP.

Colonel Gardiner, who officiates for Mr. Trevor as Public Works Member, took over charge, to-day, from the Viceroy, when the usual salute was given.

THE LOWARI PASS.

The road from Dir to Lowari Pass, which was greatly damaged by the heavy rain of April and May, has now been again put into repair.

BARRISTERS AS JUDGES.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN.

The question of principle to be followed in connection with the filling up of officiating appointments as Barrister Judges has recently been under consideration, with the result that both the Secretary of State and the Government of India have accepted the principle that it is undesirable in cases where it can be avoided for barristers to be given officiating appointments as judges in courts in which they themselves practice.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second Lieutenant Browne, from 25th Company R. A., Hongkong, is posted to the 58th Field Battery, Kampti.

Brigadier-General Moore Molyneux, commanding Bundelkhand District, proceeds on short leave; Colonel Purdy officiating.

Captain Bell, R. A., Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, has been selected for continuous service in India.

THE SESAMUM CROP.

The supplementary report on the sesamum crop of the past season, issued by the Statistical Bureau, shows that the crop in the Madras Presidency is very much larger than was hitherto supposed, while the yield in Bengal was well in excess of the previous year, the same being also the case in the Nizam's territory. The result brings the estimated yield of sesamum for the whole of India to 305,000 tons, compared with 311,000 tons in 1897-98.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST AN OFFICER AND HIS FRIEND.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The case in which Harry V. Low, of the firm of Jardine Skinner and Company, charged Lieutenant R. G. King, Royal Engineers, employed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Mr. R. C. Trotter, Deputy Accountant, Public Works Department, with having, on the night of the 17th May, in Barnstollah Lane, assaulted him with sticks and caused grievous hurt by fracturing his left arm, was called on before Mr. F. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. The apology offered was not accepted.

Mr. Dunne, in opening the case, said Messrs. King and Trotter were gentlemen barely known to Mr. Low. Both reside in Camac Street, and Mr. Low's acquaintance with King was that he had seen him occasionally in that house when he (Low) went there.

Trotter was a casual acquaintance of the lady (Mrs. Grey), who had also resided in that house for some time. He was a friend of Low's. She left the house on the 9th May, and went to reside at Dacre's Lane. Mrs. Grey left the house in Camac Street at the request of the landlady of that house. On the 11th May that lady (Mrs. Bertram) wrote a letter to Mr. Low, asking him to go and see her at Camac Street, complaining against the false and malicious statement made against her character by Mrs. Grey. Mr. Low declined to go. On the 17th May, about 9-30 or 10 p.m., the two accused went on bicycles to No. 1, Dacre's Lane, where Mrs. Grey was residing. They asked the durwan if Mr. Low was inside the house, and received a reply that he was not there then, but had been there at 7 or 8-30 p.m. Mr. Low came into Dacre's Lane, and rode up to the house. The two accused rode away on bicycles towards Waterloo Street. Mr. Low saw and recognised them, and told Mrs. Grey about it. Some time after he went down again and asked the durwan what two Sahebs had been asking for him. By this time the two accused returned to Banstolah Lane on bicyles. Mr. Low walked towards them defenceless, and spoke to Mr. Trotter, saying he wanted to have a word with him. Trotter, who had a stick in his hand, came up in a menacing way and said: "I am going to give you a damned good hammering for the letters you wrote to Mrs. Bertram." With that he took up the stick, and struck Low, with the result that his eye was cut open and blood poured out freely. The two closed with each other. When both were fighting King came up from behind with a heavy stick (an extremely heavy weapon), and began to belabour Low, who bore marks of the blows on his thighs and back. King also hit Low with the stick across his arm, with the result that his arm became powerless, and another blow on the back of the head. One of the accused attacked him from the front, and the other from the back. Low got two cuts over the right eye, and one above the other. There was no sort of doubt that the matter had been pre-arranged. Both came equipped for the attack, and King lost no time, when Low was guarding himself from Trotter's blow, to attack him from the back. Counsel would not say anything of the character of the attack, as he would have the opportunity of addressing the Court later on.

The prosecution did not accept the plea of common assault, as the facts would show it was a great deal more.

BREACHES ON THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

JUNE 5.

From the latest accounts to hand, the breaches on the Mu Valley Railway have almost all been put in working order, but the transhipment of passengers and luggage is still necessary at one of the bridges. This is expected to be repaired within a fortnight, as the material for the purpose is being expeditiously despatched from Rangoon.

A RUSSIAN BARQUE SPRINGS A LEAK.

The Russian barque Antonio, which left Rangoon early in May, has put back, having sprung a leak. It is not unlikely that she will be condemned when discharged and put into dock. She was loaded with timber by the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation. The vessel was insured for two thousand pounds sterling.

THE PLAGUE IN PENANG.

JUNE 6.

The following telegram was received, to-day, from Penang:—"Four more cases of bubonic plague."

THE DREYFUS CASE.

"UNIVERSAL REJOICING."

TOUCHING MESSAGES.

DUPLICITY OF ESTERHAZY.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—London, 5th June—There is universal rejoicing in the English and Continental press over the judgment of the Court of Cassation ordering revision in the Dreyfus case. The dignified temper and clear, lofty purport of the Court's deliverance is attracting most favourable comment.

The reading of the judgment was received with vociferous cries of "Vive la Justice!" The Court of Cassation is unanimous, the only doubt being whether it should not conduct the revision itself instead of ordering a new Court Martial.

The French Cabinet, on Sunday, ordered the despatch of a cruiser to bring back Dreyfus, who is expected to arrive at Brest on the 25th instant. Although punishment is not suspended, Dreyfus will be allowed the use of an officer's cabin and to take deck exercise. His wife received the news at her father's house, and was given permission to telegraph to her husband. The message ran; "With you in heart and thought, share your immense happiness." Dreyfus replied that he affectionately welcomed the hour of justice, whereof he had never despaired. He awaited the issue with absolute confidence.

Colonel Picquart, in prison, remarked on hearing the news: "Excellent; nothing better could be expected."

The Public Prosecutor has been instructed to abandon the indictment against Colonel Picquart.

M. Zola has returned to Paris, and is issuing a rhetorical manifesto, which says: "Dreyfus' freedom will be his reward."

The *Times* is reported to be exceedingly annoyed at being tricked into believing that the statement it published over Esterhazy's signature was exclusive, whereas the confession had been sold to the "Daily Chronicle" also, each contract stating that no other paper's offer would be entertained.

The Major now sends regrets and apologies.

THE NEW CANTONMENT CODE.

MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 5.

A large and influential gathering of leading landlords of Poona and Kirkee Cantonments was held at Boottie Hall, this evening, to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy regarding the new Cantonment Code, some measures of which are considered harsh and arbitrary. The land question involved in this Bill will largely affect the landlords in all cantonments in India. In this evening's meeting, Sirdar Dorabjee Padumjee presided, and the spacious hall was well filled with a representative gathering of Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans. The memorial was unanimously adopted.

THE SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 6.

The sensation created by the frauds associated with the Native garrison still continues. Calculating the loss to Government at Rs. 20,000 a month, the estimated swindlings amount to nearly eighteen lakhs. It is impossible to get at the exact evidence just yet, but Major George, of the 1st Madras Lancers, has elicited some facts of the accused men in his regiment, which will help the prosecution considerably. The officer commanding the 11th regiment has got hold of an account-book belonging, it is alleged, to the price current clerk, which shows payments made as commission to some men of the different native regiments.

THE DERBY.

HOLOCAUSTE'S DEATH.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

A special telegram to the "Asian" gives the following details of the race for the Derby:—The race was run in beautiful weather and there was as big a crowd as ever. After a delay at the post of nearly three-quarters of an hour, Flying Fox was the first to break the line. After a splendid start and when 300 yards had been travelled, Holocauste was sent to the front and made the running, closely followed by Flying Fox, Innocence and Damocles lying next. The French colt looked much like running and flattered his friends till a quarter of a mile from home, when all their hopes were dissipated.

Holocauste suddenly shut up, stumbled and fell out of the race, having broken off his fetlock, Flying Fox shot by him, followed by Innocence and Damocles, but the leader held them safe and won by two lengths, Damocles passing Innocence before they were abreast, getting second place, a length dividing second and third. Time—2 minutes 42 4-5 secs.

The win was tremendously popular, the owner and the trainer, old John Porter (his fifth Derby winner, by the way) being vociferously cheered. Holocauste was destroyed at once.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 11 Parsee Gymkhana Scratch Match.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Parsee Victoria Cricket Club.
John Bright Cricket Club vs Dalvadyna Cricket Club.
Esplanade Cricket Club vs Young Hindoos.
18 Parsee Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club, M L.
Liberal Cricket Club, Esplanade vs Baronet Cricket Club.
Noble Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
24 Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone High School C Club.
25 Parsee Gymkhana vs Noble Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Independent Cricket Club.
Esplanade Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Baronet C Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
July 1 Parsee Gymkhana vs Parsee Victoria C Club.
2 Parsee Gymkhana vs Baronet Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Dalvadyna Cricket Club.
Young Men's Zoroastrian C Club vs Young Hindoos.
3 John Bright Cricket Club vs. Ahmednagar Gymkhana.
8 Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Liberal C C, Esplanade vs B B & C I Ry C Club
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Army & Navy C S Ld C Club.
9 Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Baronet Cricket Club.
Esplanade Cricket Club vs Noble Cricket Club.
Liberal Cricket Club, M L vs John Bright Cricket Club.
Liberal C C, Esplanade vs Dalvadyna C Club.
15 Parsee Gymkhana vs Bombay Gymkhana.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club.
16 Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Mr Marker's XI.
Liberal C Club Esplanade vs John Bright Cricket Club.
22 Parsee Gymkhana vs Esplanade C. Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs B B & C I Railway Cricket Club.
23 Parsee Gymkhana vs Independent Cricket Club.
Baronet Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club M L.
Noble Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade.
29 Parsee Gymkhana vs B B and C I Railway Cricket Club.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Poona Gymkhana.
30 John Bright Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Victor Cricket Club.
Noble Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Independent Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Coicket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club M L.
Aug. 1 & 2 Hindoo Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana.
3 Parsee Gymkhana vs Marine Battalion Cricket Club.
5 Hindoo Gymkhana vs Y M C A Cricket Club.
6 Parsee Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade.
Baronet C C vs Dalvadyna C Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs John Bright Cricket Club.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Noble Cricket Club.
Esplanade C Club vs Young Zoroastrian C Club.
Parsee Victoria Cricket Club vs Young Hindoos.
7 Parsee Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana, at Bombay.
11 & 12 Parsees vs Presidency, at Bombay.
13 Baronet Cricket Club vs Persian Club.
19 Parsee Gymkhana vs John Bright C C
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Y M C A Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club, Return.
20 Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Esplanade C Club vs Victor C Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Parsee Victoria Cricket Club.
26 Parsee Gymkhana vs Y M C A Cricket Club.
27 Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana, Return.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club M L
Persian Club vs Esplanade C Club.
31 Parsee Gymkhana vs Marine Battalion C Club, Return
Sept. 2 Parsee Gymkhana vs B B & C I Ry C C Return
Mr Gagrat's XI vs Poona Gymkhana.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Y M C A Cricket Club Return.
Bombay Gymkhana vs Elphinstone C Club.
3 Parsee Gymkhana vs Noble C C Return.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club.
John Bright C Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Poona Hindoos at Bombay.
Persian Club vs Independent Cricket Club.
5 & 6 Parsee Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana Poona.
10 Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Dalvadyna Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade.
Mr Gagrat's XI vs Poona Hindoos at Bombay.
Persian Club vs Young Zoroastrian C Club.
12 & 14 Parsees vs Presidency at Poona.
16 Hindoo Gymkhana vs B B & C I Ry C C Return.
17 Hindoo Gymkhana vs Noble Cricket Club Return.
Parsee Victoria Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club.
Persian Club vs Liberal C Club Esplanade.
Baronet C C vs Young Men's Zoroastrian C C.
23 Parsee Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club.
Baronet C C vs Y M C A C Club.
24 Parsee Gymkhana vs John Bright Cricket Club Return.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Esplanade C Club Return
30 Parsee Gymkhana vs Y M C A Cricket Club Return
Oct 1 Parsee Gymkhana vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the postmen's strike in Paris soldiers were lent by the military authorities to distribute letters, and during the recent strike on the G. I. P. Railway soldiers were supplied to take the place of signallers. Will you allow me to say that I cannot see how in a country over which the Union Jack is unfurled, such action can be justified. I am not now speaking on behalf of the signallers; I am speaking on behalf of that liberty and freedom which is England's boast, and which has justly raised her as a pattern to the world. I say, sir, that this interference of the military in a private quarrel between employers and employes is a most unjustifiable and autocratic action, consonant only with the traditions of a country like Russia, and utterly unworthy of the freedom of which Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen are justly proud. Such interference would never be tolerated in England. Numerous strikes take place there, but the military are never draughted for the purpose of helping employers, and thus snatching the bread out of the mouth of labour—and possibly labour with just cause for complaint. If soulless managers of Railways can thus fall back on the military for assistance, what is there to keep them from grinding the face of the poor to their heart's content, should they choose to do so? I noticed from a paragraph in one of our dailies that until only the other day soldiers were working on the G. I. P., though it was understood that the Commander-in-Chief had given orders that they be immediately returned. How is this accounted for, and who is responsible for having lent these men to the Railway? I trust this matter will be brought to the notice of the Government of India, for it is one of serious import to the working-man, whose rights and liberties are thus being interfered with, and I cannot believe that such action will be permitted or tolerated by Englishmen, unless the grand old spirit of freedom that has ever burned bright in their bosoms has at length flickered and died out.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. BALFOUR,
Actg. General Secretary,
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, Ld.

Dhun Castle, Byculla, June 6.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

INTENDED PROSECUTION OF SCOTCH EXPORTERS.

BRITISH-GROWN TEA.

HOME RAILWAYS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

WITH reference to the intended prosecution of Scotch exporters of short-reeled cotton yarns by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the "Glasgow Daily Mail" has been informed that the subscription for the purpose has reached the sum of £2,500. Doubts are expressed, however, as to whether the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has a "locus standi" in the matter, or will be permitted to sue. The Glasgow paper cites a case under the Merchandise Marks Act brought before Sheriff Fyfe, in which the Glasgow and West of Scotland Aerated Water Manufacturers' Defence Association, Limited, charged certain mineral water manufacturers with infringing trade marks belonging to members of the Association. It was objected, on behalf of the defendants, that the Association had no title to sue, and this objection has been this week upheld by the judge. The following is the report of Sheriff Fyfe's argument:—"The real question raised was—Had this limited company such an interest as entitled it to bring the complaint? He, the learned Sheriff, thought the Merchandise Marks Act had two purposes—the one to prevent members of the general public being misled, and the other to prevent traders being injured. But this Company in itself was neither a deceived member of the public nor an injured trader. If it had any "locus standi" at all as a prosecutor, it was only as a representative of the injured trader. If it was competent for those traders to relieve themselves of responsibility and to hand over their prosecuting rights to this Company by merely joining the membership, then it was competent for any person who had by law a title to prosecute not to prosecute in his own name, but to pass over his right to a mandatory. His Lordship did not think this was consistent either with criminal law and practice in Scotland or with the recognised rules of fair warfare, which assumed that the person making cause of quarrel should come out into the open and himself take the responsibility of meeting his opponent. The right of an injured party to prosecute for crime was not transferable at all, and accordingly he thought this complaint should have been brought at the instance of the trader whose trade mark was alleged to have been used by the respondents. He therefore sustained the objection of no title, and dismissed the complaint." It is hinted that an appeal against this decision is not improbable.

The seemingly impossible has come to pass, and the immense production of British-grown tea has been caught up by consumption. The market for tea, especially of the lower grades, has been stronger during the past two months than it has been for years, and the new crop, both of British and China teas, is looked forward to more in the fashion of the days of the race from China with the first cargoes, when it was worth a great deal to be in possession of the first breaks. Last year exports from India and Ceylon fell below the world's consumption by 2 1-2 million pounds, a record in the trade. This has been brought about by the great effort put forth by planters to popularise British tea outside Europe, and while over 18 million pounds were exported direct from Calcutta to places other than England, demand from abroad was so strong in London that we re-exported 19 1-4 million pounds against 16 1-2 million pounds in 1897. The extraordinary increase in tea-drinking, especially of the British-grown leaf, has thus brought demand so far upon the heels of supply that prices have run up until retailers who have accustomed their customers to a cheap blend are at their wit's end to know what to do to replenish their canisters, for quotations have advanced until, after paying duty, there is no profit in selling shilling tea. Stocks in England of all kinds of tea are now 13 million pounds less than last year, and 16 million below those of 1897. Some of this decrease is accounted for by the heavy withdrawals from bond just before the Budget for fear of increased duty, but though the market is now quieter after its excitement, it is likely to remain steady with so little left in importers' hands, and there is small likelihood the new sources of consumption will go back once they have taken to using British-grown tea, so that supply and demand are likely to be together for a little while yet.

Representatives of several of the great English railway companies are now in the United States examining the working of automatic couplers. It would be well for the English railways if these representatives would push their inquiries a little beyond couplers, for railway development in America during the last ten years has kept pace with the industrial development, and there is nearly as much to be learned in railroading as there is in the industrial world. Great Britain has no terminal stations to compare with those which in the last few years have been built at St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston. Those at Philadelphia and Boston are the most recent. The great station at Boston was opened only three months ago. At Philadelphia and Boston, the newer American methods of handling enormous terminal passenger traffic are to be seen at their best, and as compared with these stations, Euston or St. Pancras represent a remote stage of railway development. At the Boston station, a large long-distance traffic is handled as well as an enormous suburban traffic, and the station has been so constructed that the suburban traffic is confined to one floor and the long-distance traffic to another. The trains arrive and depart on two levels. On the lower floor the tracks are laid in a curve, so that the suburban trains come in at one side of the station, go round the curve, and pass out at the other. A little way out of the station there is what the American railway engineers term a "throat," at which the suburban trains reach the level of the main line. At this station, as at Philadelphia, luggage is so handled that passengers to and from the trains never need be incommoded with the trucks laden with luggage, and trains are despatched on journeys across the continent with about one-hundredth part of the noise and bustle and the running about of porters and guards which attend the departure of a train from any of the large stations in England. The conveniences for passengers waiting at these newer American stations are much better than those at London stations, and in their style and external aspect these newer stations rank among the finest buildings in the country. The British railway representatives might also learn something as to the punctuality of trains. In the States, as here, traffic ebbs and flows. In the summer time there is even more holiday traffic than in England, for hundreds of thousands of Americans maintain two homes in the summer—a permanent home in the city and a summer home in the mountains, at the lakes, or at the sea shore. But even when the summer season is at its height, there is little or none of the demoralisation which characterises the English railway traffic from July to October.

Opinions concerning the success of the newest trunk line in the Lords seem to be divided. It is not now so much a question of Stock Exchange prices as of commercial morality. The Great Central has, we are assured, acted very shabbily, and before long may discover that by choosing the Great Western Codlin instead of sticking to Metropolitan Short, it has done a bad day's work for itself. It may be so, but the question of future punishment surely belongs to theology rather than to commerce. Let us, then, regard the matter from an everyday point of view. The Great Central saw they could not work with the Metropolitan, and therefore took the necessary steps to dissolve the partnership. It was a duty owed by the directors to the shareholders, and why should one complain if, once in a while, the few "behind the table" think of the many in front? It is but one of those too few pleasing changes which make one think that, after all, the world is not entirely bad. The real fact of the matter evidently is that the Metropolitan made one or two mistakes.

There are some people who think that because the bill for a joint dock at Hull has passed the Lords' Committee, everything is now plain sailing, and that once again Hulls should be on the booming tack. A greater mistake was never made. There is still the House of Commons, and the Hull traders have not yet decided whether they shall or shall not bring forward further opposition when the bill comes before a Committee of the Lower House. But, supposing the measure becomes an Act, the new dock will take some years to build, and, when it is finished, what then? What will be the value of Hull and Barnsley Stock when the undertaking becomes bankrupt, and is taken over by the North-Eastern? The great north-country railway is a corporate representative of one of those individuals before supping with whom a long spoon is a desirable acquisition.

At the general meeting of the Austrian Lloyds Steamship Company, held at Trieste this week, a dividend of 20fl. per share, or 4 per cent, was approved, as against 16fl., or 3·2 per cent, for the previous year. The report stated that the activity which characterised the freight market during the latter half of 1897 continued during last year. The Company's vessels were very fully employed, but the final result was less satisfactory than might have been expected, several unfavourable conditions having diminished the profit margin. The Adriatic mileage was increased by a freight steamer service to Cattaro, Corfu, and the Albanian ports. The passenger traffic to Venice was on a smaller scale than in the previous year, when an art exhibition attracted visitors. The despatches to the Levant and the Black Sea were diminished by changes in the general services, but there was, nevertheless, an increase in the receipts from passenger and also goods traffic. The Indian and China service proved very satisfactory. There was a large increase in the exports to India, and consequently a greater demand for space from Trieste; and the despatches on the line to Bombay were increased, and several sailings were extended to Calcutta. The service to Calcutta is to be still further increased this year. The voyages to Brazil were increased to eight, and, on the whole, proved not unsatisfactory, the export trade in Austrian flour and the return trade in Brazilian coffee alike expanding; serious concessions from the freight rates had, however, to be made. The expenses of the Company were materially increased during the year, especially by higher cost of coal, the extended services involving an enlarged consumption, while the South Wales strike caused an advance in the price. Coal freight charges were also materially higher. So far the Company's experiences during the current year are said to be fairly satisfactory, but some fear is expressed that the imposition by the Indian Government of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India will materially lessen the earnings from the carriage of sugar to India by the Company's vessels. Coal prices are also materially higher than in the contracts for 1898, but, on the other hand, the coal freight rates are somewhat lower.

In the course of a full review of the condition and prospects of the growing wheat crops in France, the Paris "Gazette Commerciale" says that although the area sown is somewhat more extensive than that of last year, and the quantity of manure employed undoubtedly larger, it is by no means certain that the yield will exceed the abundant harvest of 1898. The winter was mild and favourable for the growth of the plant, but the recent rains, accompanied by low temperature, have counterbalanced the advantage of the genial winter. Indeed, a concurrence of favourable circumstances will be needed in order to ensure any increase upon last year's yield. There is, however, this difference between the present outlook and that of the corresponding period in 1898, that in consequence of the poor harvest of 1897, the stocks were then all but exhausted before the harvest, whilst now they are fully normal, and prices in the French markets are two francs per 100 kilos. lower than the quotations in the great market of London, Antwerp, and New York, with the import duty added. Throughout the rest of Europe, except Russia, Spain and the Danubian provinces, the condition of the wheat crops is very much the same as in France. From Russia the accounts are variable. Drought has injured the plant in the districts of Odessa and Nicolaieff, but prospects are very promising in the region of the Azoff. From other parts of the Empire the reports are very contradictory. In Spain drought and insect depredations have over large areas completely extinguished all hope of a good harvest. Complaints of drought come also from Roumania and Bulgaria, but these are not sufficiently important to exclude the possibility of an abundant yield.

With reference to the movement in Canada in favour of the establishment of a mint there, it is now reported that the Executive Council of the Canadian Bankers' Association has put itself on record as opposed to the proposal, its action having been stimulated, apparently, by a rumour that a member of the Dominion House of Commons intended to introduce a resolution there urging the Government to take steps for the creation of such an institution. The bankers, however, are not unanimous on the subject, as two of the ex-presidents of the Association have declared themselves in favour of a Canadian mint. The opposition of the majority of the bankers is apparently based on the fact that a Canadian mint will involve the establishment of an Assay Office to compete with the bankers' own assayers. Another objection is passed on the assumption that a new gold coin will be necessary, and the bankers also seem to be apprehensive that a Canadian mint will involve the danger of an over-coinage of silver with a view to Government profit from the seigniorage, and "the pressure of silver-mining companies to dispose of their product." "A Canadian gold coin," it is remarked, on the other hand, "would no doubt be the capstone of our (Canadian) currency system, but the convenience of our present system is great. It is an advantage to have the use of the eagle and the sovereign when our transactions are so large with Great Britain and the United States, and it would at first glance seem a backward step to employ a coin which would have to be remelted the instant it passed our borders. On the other hand, when the price of exchange is taken into consideration, it will be found that little, if any, loss would be incurred through the employment of a Canadian gold coin, while the dignity and reputation of the Dominion would be greatly advanced by her entry into the markets of the world with a distinctly national coinage. At present her individuality is entirely swallowed up, so far as gold remittances are concerned, in that of the United States and the motherland." It is further pointed out that it is not necessary to set up a Canadian mint in order to have a Canadian gold coinage. "Whether there is, as yet, the need of a Canadian mint," the "Montreal Witness" observes, "we may very well leave to the bankers to decide. They are thoroughly acquainted with the currency needs of the country. The amount of specie held by them and the Dominion Treasury does not usually exceed dol. 20,000,000, and it does not seem likely or desirable that the paper currency, safe and economical as it is, should be to any extent superseded by that of gold. Our paper currency is a most disgustingly soiled one for the most part, and our Government and the banks, in view of the profit accruing from the paper issue, might well renew the notes oftener than they do at present."

There was plenty of money offering in the market on Wednesday, and while the banks generally speaking held out for 1 1-2 per cent. per annum for advances over the night, and occasionally took 1 1-4, the rate between the brokers was 1 to 1 1-4, loans for a week being arranged at 1 1-2. The Banks at the moment are not free takers of bills, and hence the tendency of the discount market is firmer. The price for bar gold current in the bullion market remained at 77s. 9d. per ounce, at which figure there was a slight inquiry for the Continent. At the Bank of England there were no gold movements, but since the last return was made up £119,000 has on balance been received. The steamer India is due at Plymouth on May 19 with £270,355 in specie for the Antipodes. Tenders for India Council remittances for 40,00,000 rupees were invited by the Bank of England, when the whole amount was allotted as follows:—Bills, 18,84,000 rupees on Calcutta, 4,31,000 rupees on Bombay, and 4,31,000 rupees on Madras. Telegraphic transfers: 6,52,000 rupees on Bombay and 6,02,000 rupees on Madras. Tenders for bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee and for transfers at 1s. 4d. per rupee will receive about 10 per cent. of the amount applied for. The Eastern exchanges were unaltered. As regards the silver market, the pressure of sales on American account continued to influence the market, and the price fell 1-8d, to 23 1-16d. per ounce. Bank rate, 3 per cent.; Lisbon gold premium, 43 per cent.; Valparaiso commercial paper, 15d.; New York exchange on London, 4·85 1-4; Argentine gold premium, 118 per cent.—previous quotation, 118·80 per cent.

MR. E. P. STEBBING, of the Indian Forest Service, has compiled an interesting little manual of the Injurious Insects of Indian Forests, which is published at the Government Press. "Mr. Stebbing's object," says a circular issued by the Inspector General, "is to obtain the assistance of his brother officers in collecting further information concerning our forest insect pests, about whose operations and life histories so little is at present known."

THE FAR EAST.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN FUCHOW.

THE HONGKONG HINTERLAND.

HONGKONG, May 20.

It is feared that some trouble may be expected at Wuchow, on the West River. We publish a rough translation of a written placard which was taken off a wall in that City. The placard makes a foul attack on Christianity and advocates a wholesale massacre of foreigners. The proclamation professes to have been issued by the Mandarins and all classes of the people of Wuchow.

This week has witnessed a new departure in our policy towards China. The Government has at last been aroused to a sense of the true spirit in which to deal with Chinese officials, and they have accomplished the end they had in view with complete satisfaction. The Government having realised that the trouble in the new territory at Kowloon was due to the Chinese authorities not having kept faith with Great Britain, it was resolved in order to mark our sense of the bad faith on the part of the Chinese, and show them that we were determined to be respected, to take possession of Sham Chuen and Kowloon City. Instructions were sent to Major General Gascoigne to effect the occupation of these cities and take every possible means to avoid bloodshed. The preparations were carried out with the utmost secrecy, and it was planned in order to completely surprise the garrison of Sham Chuen to march a strong force by three different routes to the city. Accordingly two military columns were organized and a naval column was prepared to co-operate. These columns landed at three different points and swept the territory all the way to Sham Chuen. The occupation of the town was quietly effected. On the same day a small force of regulars and Volunteers occupied the walled city at Kowloon. Sham Chuen has now been placed in telephonic communication with Hongkong.

The American campaign in Luzon is still proceeding, although there are signs of dissension amongst the rebels. Affairs are quiet at Iloilo and Negros. We have authoritative information that Admiral Dewey will probably not leave for home until next month unless Aguinaldo's surrender is received before that time. A despatch has been received from Washington that consular invoices will not be hereafter required between Manila and Hongkong while the Islands are under military government.

The bodies of six persons who perished in the conflagration at No. 118 Hollyroad were recovered on 12th May amongst the heap of *debris* in the cookhouse. An enquiry into the cause of death showed that the means of egress was blocked and the occupants died from suffocation.

An outrage of a daring character was committed on 12th May, in broad daylight in one of the principal promenades of the Colony. Mrs. Bateson Wright, wife of the headmaster of Queen's College, and a lady companion, Miss Wallace, while out walking were set upon by four Chinese, thrown over the embankment, and threatened that if they shouted they would be stabbed. The robbers rubbed red pepper into the ladies' eyes and mouths, and had succeeded in divesting them of some of their jewellery when they were disturbed by the appearance of some dogs belonging to gentlemen who were strolling on the road. The thieves made good their escape.

Judgment has been given against Captain Callaghan, of H.M.S. Hermione, in an Admiralty Suit brought by a fisherman, claiming damages for the loss of his junk by a collision with the warship early in the morning of 7th March on the high seas, near Hongkong.

The important share case has been concluded. The jury replied to formulated questions that there was a distinct understanding that defendants were at liberty to sell or dispose of or make use of the shares taken up by them for the plaintiff until redemption and were not required to hold for or deliver to the plaintiff any specific shares, but might deliver to the plaintiff or to his order any shares of the same nature and kind accounting or any dividends or income accruing upon such shares in the meantime and deducting credit for any calls made thereon or other charges of any description. The jury also found that the 4350 Panjoms and 735 Kowloon shares were sold by the plaintiff to the defendants on 30th June 1887 as shown in the account dated 3rd April, 1888, certified by the plaintiff himself as correct. Judgment was therefore given for the defendants with costs.

THE HONGKONG HINTERLAND.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST THE CANTON VICEROY.

A special telegram dated Shanghai, May 19, says:—It has transpired at Peking that his Excellency Tan, the Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces has sent a secret memorial to the Throne in which he eulogises the patriotism and bravery of the Chinamen who attacked the British forces at Taipohu. He says they were filled with the most praiseworthy motives. The British Charge d'Affaires has addressed a diplomatic Note on the subject to the Tsung-li-Yamen. As yet, no satisfactory explanation of the Viceroy's duplicity has been vouchsafed by the Chinese Government.

SHARP FIGHT ON THE PAMPANGA RIVER.

MANILA, May 16.

Yesterday morning the gunboats *Laguna de Bay* and *Covadonga* went up the northern branch of the Rio Grande de Pampanga about three and a half miles, towards the town of San Luis. They encountered a heavy force of insurgents on both sides of the river, who did not open fire upon the boats until within close range. The boats advanced in the face of an extremely hot fire, and when almost alongside the trenches opened up a galling fire with every available gun, and killed twenty insurgents and wounded many others. During the battle, Sergeant Young of the Utah Battery was killed by a chance bullet from an insurgent gun through the casemate, and a private of the Utah Battery was also wounded.

It is believed that to-day a strong force of Americans will be sent in this direction to open up communications with General Lawton at San Miguel de Mayumo.

INSURGENTS DRIVEN FROM SAN MIGUEL.

On Saturday afternoon, ten scouts, under the leadership of Captain Young, the veteran civilian scout who has been doing most of the advance work for

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JUNE 4.

THE honours of the birthday anniversary of the Queen-Empress include one conferred on the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, who is made a C. S. I. Numerous reforms in the several departments of the Agency administration and works of public utility owe their origin to this officer, and the Kathiawar public therefore highly rejoices on this high distinction being bestowed on him.

It is understood that the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will visit the Kathiawar coast in December next.

Mr. Popatlal Putwari, at present Karbhari of Thana Dewli, is appointed Karbhari of the Third Class State of Chuda.

Rao Bahadur Pranjiwan Vishwanath, State Manager, Manawadar, is, it is said, nominated as Karbhari of the Fourth Class State of Wadia.

Mr. Dosabhai Nasarwanji, Manager, Muli State, is transferred to Malia, and the Malia Manager, Mr. Manekilal, is transferred to Muli.

Azam Bawa Wala, Chief of Wadia, is selected member of the Jetpur Taluka Court, in place of Wala Sarag Ganga, who died a couple of months ago.

LEMESURIER WASTE LANDS LITIGATION.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE TACTICS DESCRIBED BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court, Colombo, delivered a lengthy judgment on the 31st ultimo in a case in which the Crown sued Mr. LeMesurier for the possession of a tract of land in Matara. It was one of the many "waste "lands claimed by Mr. LeMesurier, the Crown disputing the claim. The Crown complained that Mr. LeMesurier was mining for plumbago on Crown land, and prayed for his ejectment and for an injunction to restrain him from digging plumbago *pendente lite*. The prayer for the injunction was necessitated by Mr. LeMesurier's persistence in continuing mining operations on the disputed land without waiting for the decision of the Court. Mr. LeMesurier was, in fact, pursuing the kind of tactics which Mr. Chamberlain described in Parliament recently. The District Judge issued an *interim* injunction, prohibiting the defendant from digging for plumbago until the final order should be made. Mr. LeMesurier then appeared before the District Judge, and moved for a discharge of the *interim* injunction, alleging that the land was not "waste," but occupied and cultivated property. The Judge decided that the land might be private property and discharged the injunction, but, holding that the interest of justice required that the plumbago dug out in the meanwhile should be secured, he appointed the Secretary of the Court a Receiver to take charge of the plumbago dug out during the pendency of the case until the final termination of the case. This order appointing a Receiver was appealed from, and Mr. Rudra pressed the appeal. Their Lordships' lengthy judgments, after recapitulating all the facts of the case, hold that justice demands that the plumbago should be secured, and uphold the appointment of the Receiver, dismissing the appeal with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	7	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	4	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	5	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	8
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total.....	17	12	93
Total plague deaths to date....	45,591	40,514	
Same date last year	14	4	61

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 2nd June were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	118	101
Karachi	34	25
Poona	67	51
Districts.		
Panch Mahals.....	3	3
Kaira	0	2
Broach	0	1
Surat	12	7
Thana.....	40	28
Nasik	11	9
Poona.....	1	2
Belgaum	110	72
Satara	32	20
Sholapur	3	2
Kolaba	6	8
Ratnagiri	19	12
Dharwar	16	5
Bijapur	9	5
Karachi	0	1
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	1	0
Kolhapur	65	56
Cutch	36	40
Janjira	2	3
avanur	18	10
Total.....	615	476
Week ending May 26th	755	600
Total to date.....	258,863	205,072

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jacobabad and Hoshangabad, a brisk rise at Belgaum and Secunderabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Secunderabad and Khandwa, and 16 at Karachi and Neemuch.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 11° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Sholapur Secunderabad and Indore, and the minimum from 5° to 12° at Jhansi, Ajmere Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur Amraoti and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased in many places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast all over the southern portion of the Peninsula.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Ahmednagar (1·14") and Calicut (1·04"), light to moderate showers at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bellary, Madras and Colombo, and a few drops at Bangalore, Goa and Belgaum.

Mild monsoonlike weather conditions prevail on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay, and conditions are favourable for rain all along the coast. Local scattered showers are also likely in the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

TUESDAY: The barometer has risen over a part of the Peninsula and Burma, but has fallen elsewhere briskly. In the north, across the centre of the Bay, and over north Bombay there are large areas in which the pressure marks above the normal, and these two areas are inimical to the northward advance of the monsoon. The wind is south-westerly at Colombo and along the west coast of India, but the force is only about half the normal. It is between south-west and south-east over the Bay area, easterly along the foot of the eastern Himalayas, and generally westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The southerly wind is blowing strongly at the cand Heads. The weather is showery over Burma, Assam, north Bengal and a considerable part of the Peninsula, the largest amount of rain being three inches at Julpaigurl, over two inches at Akyab, and over one inch at Tavoy, Moulmean, Toungboo, Rangoon, Dhubri, Calicut and Bijapur. The temperature has generally fallen except in the north-western and central parts of the country. Principal variations from the normal are 10 degrees at Amraoti and 2 degrees at Karachi, 6 degrees at Madras and Jalpaigari, and 4 degrees at Yamothin. The highest maximum reported was 116 degrees at Jacobabad.

THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the substance of the telegram received by us from the Home Board as given in your yesterday's issue is likely to lead to a misunderstanding, we are instructed to request you to publish the text of that telegram, as also of the one sent by us to the Board to which that was a reply. The telegram sent by us runs thus :—"Signallers willing rejoining collectively and on assurance of arbitration on at least principal demands. Please wire reply otherwise signallers must seek other employments."

The reply from the Board is in these words :—"Settlement with signallers left to Agent, who will doubtless receive representations properly placed before him."—Yours, &c.,

DIKSHIT & DHUNJISHA,
Attorneys for the G. I. P. Ry. Signallers' Association.
June 6.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. WILTSHIRE.

SLIGHT ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

NEARLY eight weeks have elapsed, writes the "Times of Ceylon" of May 31, since the disappearance of Mr. L. Wiltshire, but it seems impossible to obtain definite news solving the mystery. There is one chance remaining, and that is when the s. s. Stuttgart returns on the 11th instant! With the arrival of the Orotava from Australia, we again caused enquiries to be made from the police as to whether any intelligence has been received from any of the Australian ports to which telegrams have been sent. Major Knollys informed our reporter this morning that, having ascertained that Mr. Wiltshire left the island of his own free will, the police had nothing further to do in the matter, and—when asked for dates of the despatch of telegrams and confirmatory letters—wound up by declining to give the Press any details of the private work of the police office. The former declaration is based on the supposition that the Mr. Salter who joined the Stuttgart at Colombo is Mr. Wiltshire. Major Knollys's assertion is not altogether justified, and may not be for another ten days, for "answering the description of Mr. Wiltshire" is all the information yet to hand. His friends here, however, and his father and other relatives at home have, for the present, accepted this solution as the probable one, though waiting as anxiously as ever for a definite confirmation. The head of the police has been given an exceptionally free hand in this matter, and, as the police theory may prove true, all we have to do to-day—in justice to a department which it is rarely possible to praise—is to say that a blunder at Sydney, following up the inexplicable inactivity at Fremantle, accounts, more than anything else, for the inexcusable delay which has taken place. The Colombo authorities, after telegraphing twice and also writing to Fremantle—with absolutely no response—obtained the information from Melbourne that the Mr. Salter had gone on to Sydney. A cable was then sent to the latter port, but the police there cabled back that he had left the Stuttgart at Melbourne. This required another reference to Melbourne, and by the time it was possible to show the Sydney people that they were wrong the person who was being looked for had had time to disappear. Mr. Wiltshire's family in England have still heard nothing from him, but, if he is in Australia and is in possession of his faculties, he is bound to be appealing to them for assistance before long. Neighbour of the distressed relatives have written to other residents in Colombo besides those directly concerned, describing the distress of his mother and sisters; but also making references to exaggerated statements and rumours, showing that cuttings from the local subsidiary press had been sent them. Misleading assertions have not appeared in these columns, and we are glad to think that the anxiety and pain of relatives has not been increased by anything we have published, though with only partial success we have directed our efforts throughout to urging the most thorough investigation.

THE IRISH WHISKEY INDUSTRY.

MEDICAL men are agreed that whiskey made from malt, barley, wheat, and oats is the spirit *par excellence* for national consumption. And in this case they certainly take what they prescribe to others. Except in absolute excess, good genuine Irish whiskey has no reactionary effect, and especially if one of the famous old brands is the spirit adopted.

Putting aside the production of linen and the great Belfast shipbuilding industry, no other trade has such a marked and beneficial influence on the prosperity of the land of Erin as that of whiskey distilling. The agricultural industry is in all countries of paramount importance, and in none more so than in Ireland. It is estimated that the whiskey distilling industry in the Sister Isle absorbs upwards of 30,000 tons of grain grown by Irish farmers. Nearly a quarter of a million of sterling money is annually, or in good years at least, paid over by whiskey-distillers to Irish farmers for Irish-grown grain, and the help to Erin's national prosperity finished by the distribution of this large sum of money is very far-reaching. If the Irish farmer has money to spend, needless to say that every business interest in Ireland is proportionately prosperous.

If the British consumer, and those in England especially, would revert again to the use of Irish whiskey, fully matured, and guaranteed by a firm with a century's reputation behind them, like John Jameson and Son, of Dublin, to be absolutely pure and the best spirit it is possible to produce, then we may very safely predict that the sums payable to the Irish farmer for grain grown in Ireland and tilled by Irish labour would be increased perhaps 50 per cent., or even a hundredfold. The influence upon Ireland's prosperity of a greatly-increased English demand for Irish distilled whiskey would be very great. And it is not to be overlooked that if England buys whiskey from Ireland the latter country in return takes manufactured goods from England, so that the more prosperous Ireland is the more money she has to spend upon English manufactured articles. Moreover, nothing would so much quell national discontent and make for inter-harmony between the English and Irish peoples as a joint prosperity acting and re-acting for the benefit of both countries arising out of a national Irish industry.

The best Irish whiskey has always had a great and well-deserved reputation, and this repute was at its height some 20 years since. Owing, perhaps, to the then large and growing demand for Irish whiskey, some of the Irish distillers, perhaps short of capital, and therefore unable to profitably keep on hand large stocks of whiskey, to be year by year properly matured before being placed on the market, or actuated possibly by a desire to make large and speedier profits, or, be the reason what it may, it is a fact that some Irish whiskey distillers injured the reputation of Irish whiskey by flooding the English market with cheap, immature and inferior spirit, purporting to be Irish whiskey of good quality. Needless to say, that the public, with its usual acuteness, soon discovered the fact that it was being imposed upon, and the demand for Irish whiskey as a natural consequence greatly fell away.

The distillers who produced the very best type of spirit, and who conscientiously sought to maintain the old and well deserved reputation of matured Irish whiskey at its highest level, suffered from the injury brought upon the trade by its more unscrupulous members. The innocent were tarred with the brush of the guilty. One of the few distillers who at the time set their faces rigidly against placing immature or inferior spirit on the market was that of John Jameson and Son, of Dublin. They held the view twenty years ago, and are still more emphatic to-day, that only by giving the public an Irish whiskey of great merit, really well matured, and prepared from malt and grain alone, could and can the English demand for Irish whiskey be stimulated and much increased.

They claim that John Jameson's Irish whiskey is the best possible product obtainable, and only possibly so by the possession of a large capital, a century's experience, and exceptional skill and appliances. All these qualifications the firm of John Jameson and Son are acknowledged to possess in great degree.

The first consideration with such a firm is ever, and always, quality—and after that, quality also. The considerations of expense and the cost of production do not enter at all into the question, until the best possible Irish whiskey has been produced. This is not a new reputation, nor a new standard of merit, although time and experience have taught the leading distillers many ways to maintain and even enhance the quality of their products, just as they do to every one else. Messrs. John Jameson and son have held a high and untarnished reputation among a small group of Irish whiskey-distillers for a century past.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19.

THE Ladies' Championship provided a great week for Irish golf. What could they wish for more? The two leaders in the preliminary medal round, which preceded the championship and both finalists on the Friday afternoon hailed from Irish clubs—a clear case of superiority. Naturally the Irish representatives had an advantage in their superior knowledge of the ground over which the contest was decided, whilst it is worth while taking into consideration the fact that they were playing amongst familiar surroundings and in the presence of a sympathetic crowd of onlookers, but this does not subtract in any way from the eclat of their victory. We had a forecast of what might happen in the result of the scoring competition on the Monday preceding the championship, when Miss Hezlet and Miss Adair, the winner and runner up in the Irish Championship, annexed the spoils with comparative ease. Had it not been for this preliminary event, the result would have come in the light of a surprise to golfers on this side of St. George's Channel. That the success of the Irish ladies was well merited, I think goes without saying, and Miss Hezlet's triple success, literally achieved within the space of a fortnight, says a great deal in favour of the nerve and stamina of this brilliant young exponent of the game. The English ladies derived a certain amount of consolation from the fact that they defeated their opponents in the international match on the Saturday. All the same, the individual honours undoubtedly lay with the Irish brigade.

The fortune of the draw was never more plainly exemplified than in the case of Miss Dod at Newcastle last week. In the first instance, this lady had not the fortune to obtain a bye, and in the very first round she was called upon to meet Miss Thomson, who is probably the strongest lady player in Yorkshire. Then she had to cross swords with Miss Adair, the runner-up for the Irish Ladies' Championship. She successfully emerged from this heat after a very trying match, and found herself opposed to Miss Stringer, one of the strongest of the South of England players. Once more did victory crown her efforts, with the consequence that she found herself face to face with the champion of 1896, Miss Pascoe, against whom Miss Dod played brilliantly, and overcame her redoubtable opponent with comparative ease. Such a succession of trying encounters would be sufficient to try the stamina and nerves of even the most robust of players, and it was hardly surprising that the representative of the Moreton Club failed to exhibit her fine form in the match with Miss Hezlet, who had enjoyed a comparatively easy time of it. As I have said, it was a cruel draw, and it is cases such as this which lay bare the weakness of the present system of deciding the championships.

The Royal Liverpool and Tantallon match will be a matter of history by the time my notes appear next week. Not knowing the exact composition of the two teams it is difficult to express an opinion on the probable result of the encounter. The Tantallon team are on paper and exceptionally strong combination, and the sides grow stronger year by year, these encounters with the Hoylake club being no doubt partly responsible for this annually increasing power. On the other hand the Royal Liverpool Club lack the support of several of their strongest players, notably Messrs. Hutchinson, F. A. Fairlie, Hutchings, R. S. Hilton, and H. Holden, and the club could have well done with the assistance of the latter three. The combination which will go North, however, is strong, and provided the men show the form they have been exhibiting of late the result should be close. But considering the nature of the opposition the Hoylake men will do well if they emerge victorious. It may be mentioned that in the afternoon round foursomes will be played, and there should be some very interesting encounters, at the top of the list, probably between Messrs. F. G. Tait and J. E. Laidlay, and J. Ball, jun. and H. H. Hilton.

The amateur championship will soon be with us, and judging by present indications there is every prospect of the coming meeting at Prestwick proving one of the most interesting in the annals of the contest, nearly every amateur player of note having expressed his intentions of being present. It is somewhat early to form an opinion of the prospects of the intending competitors, as the final date of entry has not yet arrived, but there can be no doubt that the present holder of the title, Mr. F. G. Tait, is the popular fancy. His form this year has hardly been what we might call thoroughly consistent—there is a very bad failure at North Berwick to explain away though that occurred some few weeks ago—and his more recent performances, notably in connection with the spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, have been beyond reproach. Taking into consideration the fact that he has the opportunity of practising assiduously on the scene of the present contest, the confidence of the public in his ability to repeat the victory he so hardly earned last year at Hoylake can hardly be called misplaced. Mr. Tait will probably, however, have to improve upon the form he exhibited last year at Hoylake, if success is to crown his efforts as the goddess of fortune cannot be expected to smile upon the same player at all times. Of all the probable competitors none appears to be exhibiting finer form than Mr. R. Maxwell—one of the heroes of 1897 at Muirfield. On that occasion a certain measure of the success he obtained was attributed to the mentorship of Ben Sayers, who undoubtedly engineered him through that memorable fight with Mr. Ball, but all the same the golfing ability must have been there, and Mr. Maxwell since his return from abroad is, according to report, playing a stronger game than ever. Scores of 80 and under in ordinary matches over North Berwick may in reality mean little, as the Haddingtonshire course is apparently a moveable quantity; but when accomplishing these scores he proves too much for both Mr. J. E. Laidlay and Sayers, which is surely sufficient indication that the golf is good—yes, very good—and the men who meet him at Prestwick next week—even be they champions or ex-champions—will certainly have to look to their laurels. Mr. Laidlay has commenced the season well, and has apparently been exhibiting the form which secured for him championship honours in 1889 and 1891, but few of the other noted golfers North of the Border have been displaying golf out of the common. There will be a strong contingent from England, the majority of them, as usual, hailing from the Royal Liverpool Club, and past history teaches us that the chances of the representatives of this organisation have always to be respected in championship contests. As I shall have another opportunity of referring this subject after the entries and draw are made public, I will defer further comment upon the probable chances of the players until next week.

The Formby Club have always been so fortunate in the matter of weather in connection with their principal meetings that it was an unwelcome surprise when the second day turned out painfully disagreeable, rain falling persistently all the day. Fortunately, however, the first day was quite in accordance with the past traditions of the club, and on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, the members may rest satisfied, particularly considering their good fortune at past meetings. Although excellent for golf on Friday, it was hardly an ideal day for the course, as north-east wind met the players at the first four and the last two holes, and I have found by past experience that a good start is one of the great essentials of satisfactory score over the Formby course, for there are few opportunities of getting back in the middle of the course the strokes dropped in the first few holes. On the whole, the scratch scores were high and unsatisfactory, only two being returned under 90. The Prestwick medal fell to Mr. Hilton with a score of 78, the nearest approach to this total being Mr. C. T. Dixon with 80. On the other hand, the net returns were on the low side, Mr. Fred Harrison running away from the rest of the competitors with 90, less 14—76, a score which included an 8 at the sixteenth hole and a 6 at the shortest hole on the course. It is awful to contemplate what the score might have been had accidents not occurred at these said holes! Following Mr. Harrison came Messrs. W. Crichton, 94, less 14—80, and A. G. T. Cox, 90, less 9—81.

The second day was chiefly remarkable for a brilliant performance on the part of G. F. Smith. The wind was probably not so strong as on Friday, whilst it blew from a more favourable quarter; but any advantage in this respect was more than counterbalanced by the rain which fell intermittently right through the day, and, taking this into consideration, his score of 77 is probably the finest performance ever accomplished over the present course, as all the tees were at their very fullest stretch. It was probably the longest course ever played at Formby. There was nothing particularly sensational in the details of the score, with the exception of the 11th hole, which was accomplished in three. This is a good four under any conditions of play, but especially so on Saturday last, as the wind was almost dead in the teeth of the golfers. During the present season Mr. Smith has been playing a game well ahead of anything he has ever exhibited before, his scoring having been consistently good; but none of his previous performances—even his 31 at St. Annes in a very strong wind—can compare with his achievement of Saturday at Formby. It may be that the new patent iron clubs, which it may be mentioned, he fashions himself, are responsible for the development of his game, but whatever the improvement is due to is immaterial; it is undoubtedly there, and that is sufficient. Mr. Smith's success did not end with the scratch medal, it is satisfactory to relate, as the first handicap prize and first sweep fell to his share, the second falling to Mr. W. G. Clegg with 78, and the third to Mr. J. S. Remer with 79net. It would be hardly fair to pass away from this meeting without referring to the score of Mr. Clegg, the winner of the "Balfour" Cup, a week or so ago. Eighty-one is often good enough to win medals at Formby, and he was unfortunate in coming across Mr. Smith in such fine form.

Congratulations to Mr. A. H. Crosfield on his success at Wallasey on Thursday. It was somewhat of a surprise, as Mr. Crosfield had hardly been performing in his best form of late, Wallasey in comparison with some of our other courses is probably comparatively easy, but his winning score of 81 was excellent, and like Mr. Smith's return at Formby, met with its due reward, as in addition to securing the scratch award Mr. Crosfield also annexed the first handicap prize and first sweep-stakes. A reproduction of this form will be very welcome at Prestwick next Saturday.

Mr. J. R. Gairdner, in the Oxford and Cambridge and Mid-Surrey match last week, succeeded in accomplishing a feat which has proved beyond the power of many distinguished golfers—in defeating the Oxford crack, Mr. H. C. Ellis. I believe this is only the second occasion on which Mr. Ellis has been defeated in inter-club matches this year, and against this he has the scalps of many distinguished golfers hanging from his girdle.

In the exhibition match at Duddingston, on the course of the Insurance and Banking Club of Edinburgh, Messrs. F. G. Tait and L. M. Balfour-Melville were provided with an easier task than was the case last year, when Sayers and Auchterlonie proved too much for them. On the present occasion Messrs. J. E. Laidlay and C. L. Dalziel supplied the opposition, and were rather severely defeated, the verdict in favour of the St. Andrews men being 6 up with 5 to play. In the match Mr. Tait appears to have been performing in his very best style.

H. H. HILTON.

A NEW WAY TO MARCH.

THERE has lately been introduced into the French Army a new style of marching, for which extraordinary results are claimed. It is called "Flexion" marching, and its purpose is to secure a maximum of speed with a minimum expenditure of physical energy. The old style of marching, "head erect, chest out, stomach in" &c., is condemned as unscientific, and certainly if the new style can do all that is claimed, its mere results prove its superiority. Two and a half or three miles an hour along a *pukka* road is considered excellent marching for British troops in India. But on the Flexion system, as tested in France, an average of 5 1-2 miles an hour has been obtained with little or no training, and it is stated that "with thoroughly trained men in light marching order, an average speed of 4 1-2 miles an hour may be counted on for several consecutive hours, on any ground, and across all obstacles." Military readers need not be told how valuable such a system of marching must be on active service. It is evident that infantry which can move over any kind of ground at an average pace of 4 1-2 miles per hour, must have a tremendous advantage over a slower-moving enemy, even though the atter might be armed with better weapons.

FLEXION MARCHING EXPLAINED.

Flexion marching is fully explained by Sir Edmund Verney, Bart. in the May number of the *Contemporary Review*, whose interesting article is based on a book recently published by Dr. Felix Regnault and the Commandant de Raoul entitled "Comment on March." The flexion march is really run, and somewhat resembles marching "at the double." The trunk of the body is inclined well forward, which necessitates the prompt advance of the leg to keep it from falling, while with a bent knee the whole foot falling flat on the ground, as the advanced foot of the feucer, produces less shock and jar." Sir Edmund Verne, gives several instances of successful trials, of which the following will suffice :—In the winter of 1889-90 two officers, two sergeants, and thirty rank and file of the 113th Regiment of the French Army were put under training at Nantes. After three months' instruction, they marched, in the presence of General Fay, carrying their rifles, bayonets, one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, and food for one meal, along a hilly road, a distance of 12 1-2 miles in an hour and forty-six minutes, which is at the rate of rather over 7 miles an hour. Not one man fell out by the way. After a rest of two hours, they returned in three hours and five minutes, including two halts of ten minutes each, which gives an average speed of over 4½ miles an hour. Two days afterwards these same men, in the presence of General Colonieu, in heavy marching order, covered a distance of 6 7-8 miles across fields on hilly ground in an hour and twenty minutes, which works out at about 5½ miles an hour. At the end of their march they were at once told off to target practice, when their shooting proved superior to that of the best company of marksmen in the regiment; this was done to test whether the exertions of their rapid march had injured their capabilities as riflemen.

A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS.

Many readers would doubtless be glad of some instructions as to the best method of practising flexion marching. There is no test book, however, on the subject, and such directions as are published are admitteûly inadequate. The two French authors give a general idea of the *modus operandi* as follows :—The knees must be always bent; the feet lifted no higher than necessary to clear the inequalities of the ground; the advancing foot must be placed flat on the ground, the step being made neither by the toe nor by the heel. The footfall should be noiseless, and the steps at first short and frequent. The body must lean well forward, the back must be straight and the head erect, the chest open and shoulders low. It is recommended that, when at drill, a short stick be held with both hands in front of the chest. The lessons should not be more frequent than two or three times a week. A table is given of the distance to be traversed in each of the thirty-six lessons, beginning with 3,000 yards and going up to 12,000; also showing how in the early lessons ten minutes are allowed for the first kilometre, nine and a half for the second, and seven and three-quarters for the third; these times steadily diminish with each lesson as the pace increases, until finally the first kilometre is travelled in seven and three-quarter minutes, the second in six and a quarter, and the third in five and three-quarters. Now one kilometre in 5 8-4 minutes is a good six and a half miles an hour. A course of three months' "Flexion" drill is necessary for thorough training.

THE PROOF OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Sir Edmund Verney illustrates his article with two figures reproducing the results of chronophotography applied to flexion marching. These show. That (1) the body is more inclined forward in the "Flexion" march than in the ordinary march; (2) the leg taking the ground is more bent at the thigh; (3) the leg leaving the ground is more inclined. It follows, therefore, that the jar to the body by the leg taking the ground will be less, as it is transmitted by a more bent lever, while the greater inclination of the other leg is more favourable to propulsion. Owing to the knees being always bent, the head is nearer the ground and the man appears to be smaller. Chronophotography also shows that in "Flexion" marching the vertical oscillations of the various parts of the body are smaller than in ordinary marching, and the less these oscillations are, the less must be the fatigue incurred, the less must be the force expended. The total of the vertical oscillations of the body in ordinary marching is about 74 yards per kilometre, while in "Flexion" marching it is but 34 1-2, less than half; in "Flexion" marching, therefore, there is an economy of work done, besides diminution of the jar at each step; and, further, owing to the greater inclination of the body, the action of each step has a greater propelling power. Experiments with a dynamometer have confirmed this view, and proved that the man who practises "Flexion" marching presses at no time so heavily on the ground as he who marches in the ordinary way—his muscular efforts are, therefore, chiefly applied to propulsion.

The writer of the article thinks the question of marching is far more important than that of clothing, for while an army-corps may be re-clothed at short notice and with some expenditure, it cannot be re-taught how to march in a week or so. The results of the flexion system certainly justify consideration and experiment by the British War Office.

BRIDGES FROM AMERICA.

THE GOKTIEX VIADUCT CONTRACT.

It will be remembered, Sir A. Hickman asked the Secretary for Indian whether the India Government had given the order for the Goktiek viaduct containing 5,000 tons of steel, to an American firm would be explain why the chief English bridge-builders were not asked to tender for it; and whether he would give instructions in future that tender should be invited from the chief British makers.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said that Sir A. Hickman had evidently been misinformed about this matter. "The order for the Goktiek viaduct," he said, "was not given by the Government of India who have nothing to do with it, but by the Burma Railways Company. The company invited five English firms and two American firms to tender. Of the five English firms, four refused to tender, but one English firm, which had not been invited, asked leave to tender, and was allowed to do so. Consequently two English and two American tenders were sent in. The most favourable English tender required three years for the work at a cost of £116,000. The most favourable American tender required about one year for the completion of the work at a cost of £60,125. In these circumstances the company, with the concurrence of the Government Director (who represents the Secretary of State), accepted the American tender. The Indian railway companies give preference in all these contracts to British makers; but I am sorry to say that this is not the first contract in which there has been a marked difference, both in price and time of delivery, between British and American tenders."

The difference between the two prices, the English and the American, was so great (it will be noticed that the one is nearly double the other) that a representative of "Commercial Intelligence" called upon the consulting engineer of the Burma Railways Company, Sir Alexander Rendel, to learn more about this order.

Sir Alexander declared that there was really nothing to explain. The difference in time, to say nothing of price, was quite sufficient, he thought to justify the company in placing the order abroad.

Our man concurred. He admitted that you could hardly expect a company to spend two sovereigns instead of one, and wait three years instead of twelve months on patriotic grounds; but the point he wanted cleared up was as to whether the British and American firms tendered for the same thing. "Were the specifications that were sent across to America the same as those that came to England," he asked.

"Well, no," Sir Alexander Rendel admitted, "they were not quite the same. When you go to Rome, you must do as the Romans do," he said; "and of course the American ways of doing things are not quite the same as ours."

"Rather hard on the British manufacturers," our man ventured to suggest. "Perhaps the difference in the designs would account for the difference in the price and time asked?"

"Not at all," replied Sir ALexander. "I assure you the differences were very slight. Practically the two designs came to the same thing."

"Could Sir Alexander say just what the difference was?" pursued our man. "In the case of the Atbara bridge we found———"

"There was nothing of that kind in this case," broke in the great engineer. "I couldn't stop to tell you the differences just now, but they were very slight—would make no difference to the price. In this case time was the consideration, not money. It is the same with the engines ordered in America. We wanted them at once, and as English shops are full up, we had to go abroad for them," went on Sir Alexander. "It is not to be wondered at. There is an extraordinary activity all over the world just now. The great strike put the British engineers back, and they filled up with orders quicker than the Americans did; that's all. Consequently the orders go abroad. As for all the talk about trade leaving the country, it is 'fudge,'" said Sir Alexander, "nothing but 'fudge.' The same tale has been preached for the last thirty years to my knowledge."

Optimism of this kind was refreshing, but our man was still not quite satisfied. "All our engineers cannot be full up, Sir Alexander," he ventured, "or how comes it that any firms tendered at all?"

"Oh," was the cheery reply, "they thought they were going to get the order at their own price. That's the explanation of that. They were not really keen about it, or they would not have asked such a ridiculous price."

"And yet one firm that was not invited asked permission to tender?"

"Yes, that's true; but they were not really keen about it," persisted the engineer. "They would have taken it at their own price, no doubt, but they did not really care about it. Now the Americans on the other hand, evidently tried very hard for the contract. The price includes putting up the bridge, and is a very moderate one indeed. In fact, we could not repeat the order at the same price to-day, nor at anything like it. Materials are much dearer, as you are doubtless aware."

In conclusion, Sir Alexander remarked that thirty years ago he had occasion to place some orders for locomotives on the continent. "There was just the same cry raised about trade leaving the country then as there is now; but as a matter of fact I never had occasion to place another similar order abroad for five-and-twenty years. It is all 'fudge.' British trade is all right. We are doing too well, that's the real secret of orders going abroad."

"Too well, Sir Alexander?"

"Yes, too well. So well in fact that our manufacturers can afford to pick and choose, and let orders like this go abroad."

Our man came away fairly bewildered by Sir Alexander Rendel's indomitable optimism, but he says he would have liked to see those two different designs nevertheless.

Meanwhile it would be interesting to hear what the two unsuccessful British firms have to say about their alleged want of keenness. Perhaps they will communicate with us.—*Commercial Intelligence.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut G A Hawks 1st Madras Pioneers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Madras.

The services of Capt E J Morgan MB BS IMS Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Col A Scott Reid MB IMS Bengal is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the 19th May.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the dates on which they made over charge of their duties under the Govt of Madras :—Capt S A Pearse 17th Madras Infy; and Lieut H P Ainslie 3rd Madras Infy.

The services of Capt A E Roberts MB IMS Bengal are placed temp rarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty with effect from the 12th May 1899.

The services of Lieut W G Liston MB IMS are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr C W B Anderson Extra Asst Conservr of Forests, Port Blair is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

Mr J T Woodroffe Barrister-at-Law is appointed to officiate as Advocate Genl for Bengal during the absence on leave of the Hon Sir G C Paul K C I E or until further orders.

The Rev G H Seeley a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Rangoon Ecclesiastical Estabt with effect from the 27th Dec 1898.

The Rev H Menzies a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical Estabt with effect from the 17th April 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Furlough for two years, under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr E. P Dansey Conservator 1st grade in charge of the Central Forest Circle N-W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1899.

The following arrangements are made during Mr Dansey's absence or until further orders—Mr C G D Fordyce Deputy Conservator 2nd offg 1st grade Bengal to officiate as Conservator 3rd grade and to hold charge of the Central Forest Circle in the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1899 when he relieved Mr Dansey of the charge of that Circle; and Mr A E Wild Conservator 2nd grade Bengal to officiate in the 1st grade with effect from the 25th May 1899.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H T Pritchard I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and is posted as Asst Commissioner of Merwara with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Dept of the Govt of India and is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a supernumerary Asst Commissioner with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties :—Lieut H B St John I S C.

Capt V G Drake-Brockman I M S Bengal Medical Officer of the 19th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and as Agency Surgn in the Eastern States of Rajputana with effect from the 1st April 1899.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr F C Pallachi as Consul for Greece at Calcutta and in charge of the Greek Consulate General.

Mr A D St C Barr an Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Punjab is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists with effect from the 11th May 1899.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

To the Londoner who looks upon the Guards as his especial property, the inspection on the 1st ult must have been a great disappointment. Apart from the numerical weakness of the three battalions, critics are unanimous in saying that the physique was miserable, that the drill movements were not up to Guards' standard, and that the parade as a whole was unsatisfactory. Although the peace establishments of the three battalions inspected amount to close on 2,800 officers and men, the actual number on parade was little more than one-half of the above total, and in one battalion fifty per cent. of the men had less than two year's service. It is very probable that the increase in the establishment of the Guards has had a deleterious effect on the battalions. At recruiting stations where enlistment was closed for the Line, it was difficult to obtain men for the Guards. Any lad under twenty and of five-foot-seven inches who enlisted for general service was sent to the Guards whether he wished it or not. Men who had fraudulently enlisted are known to have been accepted, as well as others who did not even reach the low standard of height laid down. The representations of the medical officers that certain men would never become efficient soldiers were either not true or met with a rebuff.

The results of a series of tests made with the steam auxiliaries of the U.S. first-class protected cruiser Minneapolis show them to have been enormous steam eaters. The vessel, it should be noted, is a triple-screw ship about 7,500 tons displacement, and ran 22nd knots on her trials. There were running for the tests between thirty and forty steam auxiliaries, and more than 150 separate steam cylinders. Indicator cards were taken on all the auxiliaries, and losses from leakage, condensation, and radiation carefully measured. The steam used by the main engines per hour was 33,620 lbs., and by the auxiliaries 10,146·7 lbs., so that the auxiliaries consumed nearly 25 per cent. of the total coal used. The main engines consumed an average of 20·63 lbs. of steam per indicated horse-power, and the auxiliaries 119 lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour, the lowest being 55·06 lbs., and the highest 318·68 lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour.

The Secretary of State for War has given official notice to the troops that the unvaccinated wives and children of soldiers will not be allowed to live in barracks nor be conveyed to any foreign station at the public expense.

The Austrian torpedo cruiser Aspern, which has just been launched at Pola, is one of two vessels of the class building to replace the Helgoland and Fasana. The displacement is 2,400 tons, and the length 301ft. 10in., the beam 39ft. 6in., and the draught 14ft. 2in. The vessel will carry an armament of eight 4·7in. and twelve 1·8in. quick-firers, and has one torpedo-tube. Engines of 7,000 horse-power, supplied by water-tube boilers, are to give a speed of twenty knots. The cost of the vessel is estimated at £155,000.

The North Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Sampson, has arrived at New York. The cruise has been one of the most extensive taken by an American fleet in southern waters for many years. At New York the vessels will undergo a general overhauling and docking which will require the attention of the Navy Yard for a month. By the latter part of May they are all expected to be in condition for active cruising. It is the present purpose of the Navy Department to assemble the entire fleet at Newport early in June for strategical manœuvres and evolutions under the direction of the War College. Later in the summer the New England coast will be visited, and operations carried on near the northern drill grounds. It is not anticipated that there will be any change in the command of the station at present. Rear-Admiral Schley, by orders of the Navy Department has been appointed President of the Naval Retiring Board to succeed Rear-Admiral Howell, who will continue as president of the Naval Examining Board. These orders are interpreted by Admiral Schley's friends to simply that the department has no other duty in view for him at present, and that he will be continued on shore service indefinitely.

According to the Svet of St. Petersburg some negotiation have been in progress between the Russian and Chinese Governments in relation to a loan proposed to be made to the latter to enable it to reorganise and increase its fleet. Other Russian papers assert that Chinese agents have been negotiating for the purchase of a Russian cruiser under repair at Cronstadt, which it is said the Russian Government can dispense with in view of the building of many vessels of a new and better character. What amount of credit can be attached to this story it is difficult to say, for it lately appeared that China was not averse to sell the *Hai Chi* which is completing at Elswick, to Italy. The negotiation has fallen through owing to the opposition raised in Italy to the purchase of ships abroad.

A dispute has arisen as to the credit due respectively to the naval and military forces employed at the capture of Iloilo. Captain Wilde, late of the Boston, supported by Admiral Dewey, contends that military deserve no credit at all, and that the promotion of Colonel Miller to the rank of Brigadier General as a reward for the capture is wrongful. A protest on this matter has been lodged at the Navy Department. General Rios evacuated the place on December 24, and the insurgents occupied it two days later, Colonel Miller did not land, it would appear, in deference to the wishes of the foreign residents, but orders were received from Admiral Dewey on February 10, and a demand for surrender was then presented. The insurgents, however, carried on their work in the trenches, and opened fire on the Petrel, which was anchored near the shore. The Boston and Petrel thereupon shelled the batteries and silenced them, and Lieutenant Niblack landed with a strong force of bluejackets and Marines and occupied the town, capturing the insurgent flags. According to the naval account the capture was complete when Colonel Miller landed his forces, and the place was merely turned over to him. Having been promoted on his retirement on reaching the limit of age he is safe, but the protest is causing a somewhat acrimonious discussion.

Notwithstanding the declaration of peace between the United States and Spain the demand for the presence of American warships continues active. The men of the Raleigh, returned from Manila, were kept beyond their time and became so impatient that they petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to hasten their discharge. Men are badly needed, and the supply is still short, in spite of the fact that the number enlisted has been nearly double within the past twelve months. The ships at the disposal of the Government are also inadequate to the demand, although most of the Auxiliary Navy is still in service. With the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron came the distribution of a large portion of the North Atlantic fleet, which has been continued, until now the fleet is scarcely equal to Admiral Dewey's. Previous to the war, and for some time after active operations ceased, the Pacific Station existed only in name. All its available fighting ships were ordered from that coast to Manila, so that within a few weeks not one remained save the Philadelphia, Yorktown, and Bennington, and one or two wooden craft. Then came the call upon the home station from Admiral Dewey, and the Oregon was sent to him around the Horn, and a number of smaller cruisers through the Suez Canal. Yet the demand for warships in foreign waters was not at an end, and it was deemed advisable to increase the naval strength in the Pacific with a view to rendering easily accessible for service ships that might be required at any point there. Recently events have necessitated a naval display in the Samoan Islands. That the United States Navy may not find itself suddenly without sufficient warships in the Pacific available for service at Samoa, vessels are gradually to be sent from the Atlantic to the west coast until the Pacific Squadron is sufficient to meet the demand upon it. The Newark and Marblehead have gone from the West Indies, and others will probably follow within the next month or two. This demand for ships or other stations must be met by the force now in commission in the North Atlantic. There is to be a squadron in the South Atlantic, and the Chicago is proceeding thither, first displaying the Stars and Stripes in African ports, where no American warship has been seen in recent years. She bears the flag of Admiral Howison, and proceed through the Mediterranean and Red Sea, down the coast to Cape Town, and thence to South America by way of St. Helena. The Chicago will take about six months to reach her station. The Wilmington is already there.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Puroi men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES
CALCUTTA.

STOWER'S
PEACH
BITTERS.
WHOLESOME, PURE, DELICIOUS.
A PERFECT APPETISER,
A MARVELLOUS
PICK-ME-UP.
OF ALL DEALERS AND IMPORTERS,
Or 23 GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chroniccases

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago;
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Storgs in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 8/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College, London.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
Largest Sale in the World.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.
ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld., Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE "GREATER BRITAIN" EXHIBITION, LONDON.
IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.
"P & O"
SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.
SOLE AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¼ inches.
LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
C7 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 1899:—

IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."

ELEGANT,
DURABLE,

EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to

THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

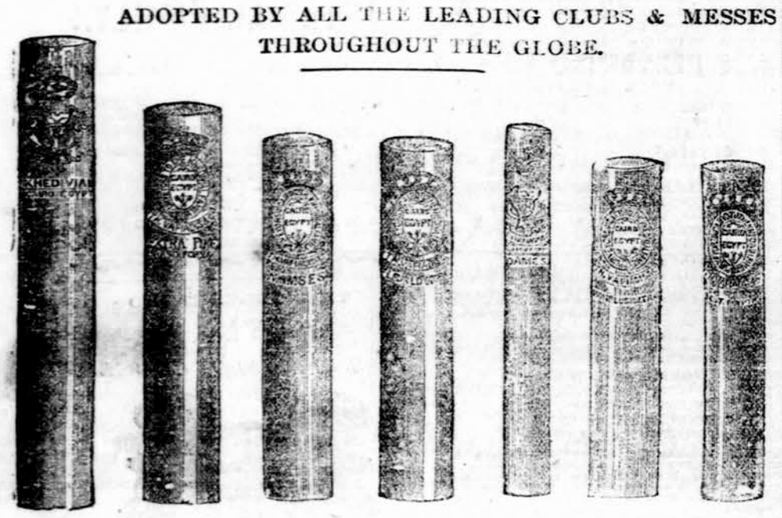
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Coker & Co.
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7, Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12
AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES

NOTICE!—*Smokers* should always insist upon getting **VAFIADIS** *Cigarettes*, pronounced to be *The Best*, and refuse all substitutes. Sold by all respectable dealers throughout India and at their Depôt.

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

THE
"COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER.
STERLING SILVER.
STERLING SILVER.

SPECIAL OFFER
OF
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

18-CARAT GOLD.
18-CARAT GOLD.
18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE

AT
HITHERTO IMPOSSIBLE PRICES.
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
AT PRICES

ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.

BEYOND COMPETITION.

ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.

BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.
New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.
New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.
New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.
Small charming Flower-vases of the renowned Veneti glass, in all colors.
All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.
Coffee and Tea Sets of most superior porcelain.
&c. &c.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

SUPERB FINISH.

QUALITY GUARANTEED

No. 8926.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST FREE BY POST TO THE MOFUSSIL.

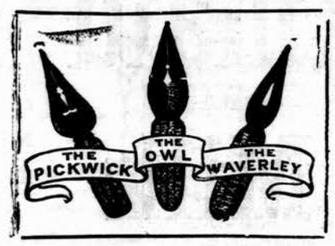
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

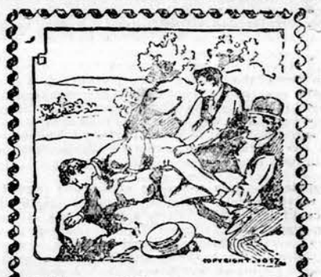
They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.



The Descent Is Certain

from a neglected cough to something worse. Even in the most healthy, a cold which leaves a cough, and a cough which settles in the lungs, will become consumption. This is a road which leads to danger. It should be guarded by

Little's Oriental Balm

a sure remedy for a cough, as it is for all kinds of pain. This remedy is applied externally, and works promptly and thoroughly. For every painful trouble, for rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, cuts, bruises and burns, Oriental Balm is a safe, sure cure.
Never run the risk of being without it.

The price is 1 Re. a bottle.

It can be had of chemists and patent medicine venders all over the world.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Of all Chemists, or post free for 5/- from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.